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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 12 and 14.

Bay State Court Control; Italian Airfield Raided; Ecuador-Peru Agreement?

The World's Day—July 31, 1941

New England: Committee for Courts Voted

Supervision of Massachusetts district courts by a powerful administrative committee was voted by the House after it rejected proposals to abolish some of the courts. [Details of this and other legislative news: Page 2.]

Striking inside bakery workers explained why they claimed back pay when made idle by the drivers' strike. [Page 2]

Boston saw its first printing strike in 14 years. [Page 2]

Swift passage of a $250,000 State-wide traffic study was expected in the Massachusetts Legislature. [Page 1]

Mrs. Carl Sandburg delighted Massachusetts Farm and Home Week audiences with descriptions of her hobby of raising goats. [Details and picture: Page 3]

In Germany: Nazis Ban Christian Science

Berlin (AP)—Christian Science has been forbidden in Germany, effective immediately, the authoritative news commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, disclosed today. Adolf Hitler ordered the ban, the commentary said, "for protection of the public and state."

Air and Sea: British Raid Italian Airfield

Low-diving British planes sprayed the interior of hangars of an Axis airfield and seaplane base at Elmas, Sardinia, Italian island in the Western Mediterranean. Italy said the raid was on Cagliari, on the southern tip of Sardinia.

Aachen and Cologne were targets of British night raiders, following daylight assaults on Helgoland Bight, Nazi island base. Britain admitted seven planes missing from the daylight attack. [American Tomahawks planes excel in RAF. Page 7.]

Americas: Peru-Ecuador Peace Forecast

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—A "definite, final formula" for settling the border differences between Ecuador and Peru was said in Foreign Office circles to have been arranged. Representatives of the two disputing neighbors and three mediating nations, Argentina, Brazil and the United States, were expected to announce the agreement shortly. [Page 5.]

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—President Vargas extended a decree halting foreign language publications in Brazil, giving them 30 more days to change over to Portuguese or to suspend publication. The extension ends "unalterably" Aug. 30.

Washington: Hull Due to Return Aug. 3

Secretary of State Hull was expected to end his month's vacation in the West Virginia mountains this week and return to the Capital Aug. 3.

In a move toward compulsory restriction on the use of gasoline, Secretary of Interior Ickes called upon the oil industry to close 100,000 service stations in the Eastern States from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. seven days a week, effective Aug. 3.

Shift in the leadership of two Senate committees places an Administration spokesman, Senator Connally of Texas, in the chair of the vital Foreign Relations Committee. [Page 4.]

President Roosevelt nominated Brig.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey to be Director of Selective Service. He has been serving as acting director since the resignation several months ago of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin.

A board to guide the overall activities of Federal agencies in economic defense was formed by President Roosevelt. Vice-President Wallace was made its head.

A priorities order is in preparation which will curb substantially, if not completely, the flow of raw silk into hosiery mills and other civilian manufacture, Office of Production Management officials said.

President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing a $585,000,000 appropriation for additional naval shipbuilding, repair, and ordnance manufacturing facilities at Navy and private yards and plants.

Lincoln MacVeagh of Connecticut was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Minister to Iceland, recently occupied by United States naval forces. Mr. MacVeagh recently returned to this country from service as Minister to Greece.

Russia: Nazis Claim Leningrad Fall Near

Germans claimed that the fall of Leningrad was near at hand following a "squeeze" movement of two encircling forces. [Page 1.]

Russian communiqués referred to enforced German retirement, particularly in the Smolensk area, but gave no hint that Leningrad might have to be given up.

British bombers, apparently from an aircraft carrier, attacked German supply ships around Kirkenes and Petsamo in far northern Norway. Germans attributed the attack to British-Russian collaboration.

Harry Hopkins, U. S. Lend-Lease co-ordinator, discussed with key officials in Moscow the problems of American aid to Russia. [Page 1.]

Washington expressed confidence that delivery of war materials from the United States to Russia would be accomplished through co-operation of American and British shipping authorities. [Page 8.]

National: Consuls Due in New York Tomorrow

New York—The United States transport West Point, carrying 388 American passengers, including 212 consuls and their families recently ousted from Germany and Italy, was expected to arrive tomorrow from Lisbon.

New York—Striking electrical workers, acceding to a request of the Office of Production Management, announced they would return to work on the $70,000,000 expansion program at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. [Page 5.]

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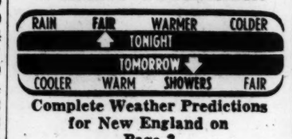

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Seized Slot Machines Join the Aluminum Pile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adams, Mass., July 31

Fourteen slot machines, collected over a period of years in the local police department's war on crime, will now be used in the major offensive against foreign foes. They have been donated by the Adams police to the current drive for aluminum for national defense.

The machines have been stored at the police station and officials decided the aluminum collection offered an ideal opportunity to put them to good use. An "all-out" order resulted.

Survey Looms For Highway Bottlenecks

Legislative ways appeared prepared today for swift approval of a $250,000 special study of traffic bottlenecks in Boston and throughout the State.

This study, approved by the House Committee on Rules, is the latest compromise on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's original Boston central artery highway program totaling $19,400,000. Although the House Committee on Ways and Means yesterday recommended a $100,000 study, the Rules Committee agreed to a more amply financed investigation of highway needs throughout the State to eliminate traffic congestion.

Since the start of the year, Mayor Tobin has staged a spectacular State-wide campaign to obtain legislative approval of his $19,400,000 Boston construction program to be financed through a State bond issue.

Running against stiff up-State opposition led by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the Boston Mayor has made numerous compromises before finally agreeing to a well-financed study, including preparation of engineering plans, on Boston and other necessary highways.

His first compromise brought the total to be spent down to $10,400,000 with the legislation including provisions for a State-wide study of traffic congestion problems. Later, the Mayor agreed to a compromise under which construction would not be started until a 50 per cent Federal grant could be obtained.

However, none of these compromises was sufficient to gain for the Mayor's program the two-thirds' majority vote necessary in both branches for approval of the bond issue.

The taxpayers' Federation has agreed to the $250,000 study and, with the powerful Rules Committee backing the proposal, it is expected the measure will be passed quickly.

U. S. Names Economic 'War' Board; Gasolineless Nights in East Aug. 3

Newest defense agency, headed by Wallace, is designed to counter Axis moves.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The better to fight the Axis powers by economic means in every part of the globe President Roosevelt today took the long-awaited step of appointing an "Economic Defense Board" headed by Vice-President Wallace as Chairman.

This board will parallel the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and will co-operate with it in every particular.

The new Board, which will serve as a broad planning "ministry" and maintain contact with the British Economic Ministry, was established by executive order. Essentially an advisory board, its recommendations will be translated into action by the various executive Departments, by the President himself and by the Administrator of Export Control.

On the Board

On the Board in addition to the Vice-President will be Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle, Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. A feature made clear by the executive order of the President is that Mr. Wallace is not to be a simple figurehead of the agency but will serve actively as its leader. For the Vice-President to have an active job in Washington, instead of being a sort of supernumerary fifth wheel of Government is almost without historical precedent.

Other members of the Board are empowered to name alternates from their Department personnel, but Mr. Wallace, as Chairman, specifically is prohibited from naming an alternate, thus insuring that he will be in active command.

This step establishes an "economic front" against the Axis powers, which in the long run may not be less important than the military front, if the British blockade becomes effective.

The matter of "economic defense," or, as the British call it, "economic warfare," has become increasingly important with every recent development of the international situation. The new blacklist of Axis firms in Latin America, the question of economic sanctions

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

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Henry A. Wallace

The Vice-President has been named Chairman of the new Economic Defense Board.

Ickes requests closing of filling stations from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. to prevent more drastic step.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Gasolineless nights will descend upon 12 Atlantic Coast States, the District of Columbia, and parts of four other States beginning Aug. 3, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced today.

Mr. Ickes said he had recommended closing of all gasoline filling stations in these areas from 7 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning seven days weekly, in the hope of warding off compulsory gasoline rationing.

The recommendation is applicable "throughout the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, the peninsula of Florida, the District of Columbia and all marketing areas in or east of the Appalachian Mountains in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and such additional marketing areas in said States where any substantial part of the motor fuel supplies is either produced in any of said States or shipped into such areas from any point east of such areas."

Other Sections Unchanged

Other areas of the country will not be affected because transportation facilities there are adequate. Mr. Ickes said he was certain the proposed closing would be pleasing to filling station operators and would be complied with by all "patriotic Americans." If companies, filling stations do not co-operate, gasoline companies could curtail their supplies, he indicated.

The night closing has already been tried out in Canada as a means of saving petroleum.

The order will affect 100,000 filling stations, it is estimated.

Length of the period for which the night closing will be effective, Mr. Ickes said, would "depend on circumstances."

He admitted the Government has no legal power to punish evaders. All it can do, he said, is to request oil companies to supply filling stations only on a 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. schedule.

"Closing public filling stations at night," Mr. Ickes' announcement said, "is the least action we can take now and be realistic about our actual situation today.

"This action now has been recommended by local, Federal, and industry experts, who know where we stand today. While we are continuing our appeal for one-third

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Gasolineless nights for N. E.: Page 2.

Price Control Discussed At White House

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—What the head of the Federal Reserve Board described as "everything on the inflation front" came up for discussion today at a White House conference on legislation to establish ceilings on prices and rents.

Marriner S. Eccles, the Reserve Board chief, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, talked over the whole situation of prices and installment credit in a half hour conference with President Roosevelt.

Afterward Mr. Eccles gave newspapermen his terse summary of the meeting and Mr. Henderson waved to them with a document he said was a "copy of my bill" to control prices.

Legislation was expected to be introduced quickly in pursuance to the President's special message of yesterday requesting power only to limit prices and rents.

Japan Apology; Desperation Key To Tokyo Policy

Nippon aware of huge risk in seeking face at home after repeated policy blunders.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U.S.N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Conditions in Japan must be worse than students of Far Eastern matters have been led to believe. No other explanation appears reasonable for the very long chance that country is taking in affronting the democracies by moving into Indo-China on a trumped-up pretext.

It is not difficult to conceive of reasons why Japan desired to keep up the momentum of its aggressions.

But, in the light of the new naval and strategic problems with which Japan has presented itself, it is difficult to imagine how the Japanese authorities could possibly have arrived at the decision that auspicious results can be attained.

For a long time the bogging down of Japan's military effort in China has sapped its strength politically and financially, and has prevented the Japanese from reaping the advantages they feel otherwise would have come to them in the Far East while the nations, which in the past have curbed Nipponese ambitions, have been at each others' throats.

As a last desperate effort, Japan has cast the die well knowing that it faces almost insurmountable obstacles in making the occupation of Indo-China to redound to its advantage.

Glaring Weakness

Entirely apart from the effect of the economic measures which have been or will be taken by the United States, the British Commonwealth, the Netherlands East Indies, and Russia, there is the glaring military weakness of the move to be considered.

Perhaps the success Germany has attained with its panzer warfare where the flanks and rear are left unguarded, impelled the Japanese to attempt a somewhat similar plan at sea, because an expedition is under way with a long and unsupported line of communication, flanked by alien bases which can easily become enemy bases.

There is no information as to how long Japan has been paving the way for its move into Indo-China, but it is doubtful if any considerable stocks of material have heretofore been accumulated

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Secretary Welles says that Japanese regrets are not sufficient in gunboat incident.

By the Associated Press

Events moved with rapid succession affecting the Far East today. Japan, with one hand, continued to consolidate its hold on French Indo-China. With the other hand, it sought to prevent difficulties with America over the bomb which dropped too close to the United States gunboat Tutuila, at Chungking, China.

Developments included:

1. Even before the United States could present its protest over the damage to the American gunboat, Vice-Foreign Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto called at the United States Embassy in Tokyo. He expressed regret, and requested permission for Foreign Minister Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda to call. The visit was cancelled at the last minute, however, and it was requested that Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambasador, call instead at the Foreign Office. There the Foreign Minister expressed the Government's regret.

2. In Washington, however, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said Japanese apologies for the bombing of the United States gunboat Tutuila in China were insufficient to close the incident. This Government, he said, awaits a more complete reply from Japan to the American representations made here and in Tokyo.

3. The National City Bank in Tokyo opened its doors for the first time since Japan's order freezing United States credits went into effect July 26. Withdrawals, however, were limited and British, United States, and Netherlands citizens were permitted to use their funds only to pay Japanese employees or Government taxes.

4. Japanese troops formally entered Saigon, French Indo-China. Along a French-policed route, a three-hour parade of Japanese trucks loaded with troops and equipment moved from the dock area, where the men arrived in transports July 30, to three stations whose exact locations were kept a military secret.

Panay Case Cited

Speaking of the Tutuila incident, Mr. Welles refused to say whether any indemnification was demanded as in the case of the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay in China on Dec. 12, 1937, with two fatalities.

For that loss, the United States demanded and received $2,214,007.36 for property damage and personal casualties, together with a profuse Japanese apology.

The gunboat and the American Embassy, he pointed out, were on the opposite side of the Yangtze River from Chungking proper. They were in a so-called "safety zone."

He said a flight of 26 bombers raided the Chinese Capital, dropping bombs near the Tutuila and American property—the Embassy, Shanghai reports said the official residence of the Embassy also suffered damage and that the damage to the Tutuila resulted from a missile which struck 10 feet away.

Easing of Tension

The prompt action of the Japanese Government in apologizing and expressing regrets was regarded as an indication, however, that it was anxious to avoid any further tension in the already badly strained relations with this country.

Meanwhile in Araya Predes, Thailand, it was reported without confirmation that Japan is sounding out Thailand on the possibility of giving official recognition to the Japanese regimes in Manchukuo and Nanking, China.

Thai officials stoutly denied reports abroad, however, that Japan has offered Thailand slices of Cambodia and Laos in Indo-China, and emphasized that they would not consider any proposals to grant Japan military bases. Such a concession, they said, would contravene the country's strict policy of neutrality.

The United States Commerce Department announced that Japan has suspended merchandise trade with the Republic of Panama since the United States has stopped Japanese ships from going through the Panama Canal "because of repairs."

China's Red Army agrees to disband: Page 6.

No Marriage Ban

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—The official German News Agency has reported in a dispatch from Budapest that the Hungarian Senate had rejected by a vote of 77 to 50 a measure to bar marriage between Jews and Gentiles.

Increases in Cost of Living Warn of Peril of Inflation

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—A 3.4 per cent rise in the cost of living in the last three months was said by Government statisticians to have been one of the major reasons why President Roosevelt asked Congress to pass price control legislation.

The statisticians said that living costs had increased only 6 per cent since the European war began in September, 1939, but that more than half of the increase had occurred in recent months.

From the middle of March to the middle of June, they said, a survey of items that wage earners buy in 34 large cities showed that food costs jumped 7.6 per cent, clothing 1.2 per cent, rent 0.7 per cent, utilities 0.7 per cent, house furnishings 3.6 per cent, and other things 1.4 per cent.

The figures, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed, moreover, that retail prices have "only begun" to reflect changes which have been taking place in wholesale markets—changes bound sooner or later to affect retail prices.

In the field of canned goods, for instance, the Bureau said that since the beginning of the war the wholesale prices of evaporated milk had increased 23 per cent, canned peaches 15 per cent, canned baked beans 11 per cent, canned string beans 38 per cent, canned corn 24 per cent, canned tomatoes 20 per cent, canned pink salmon 44 per cent, and peanut butter 10 per cent. Comparable retail figures for these items were not available.

Based on averages of certain cities, the Bureau said, the following retail price advances have occurred:

Butter from 30.5 cents to 42 cents a pound; flour from 36 to 45 cents for a 10-pound sack; sugar from 52 to 58 cents for 10 pounds, and lard from 10.4 to 12.9 cents a pound.

Wholesale food prices indicated that sharp jumps are in store for shortenings made of cottonseed oil, coffee and cocoa.

The Bureau said that since the beginning of the war, the retail price of living room furniture had gone up 15.6 per cent, washing machines 5.7 per cent, rugs 21 per cent, sheets 12 per cent, men's suits 5.2 per cent, men's shoes 7.7 per cent, overalls 12.8 per cent.

Oddly, one of the few items that did not increase in price was silk stockings. The nation faces a potential shortage of these because of trade restrictions on imports of Japanese silk.

Bevin Labor Plan Gives Hint Of British Peace Program

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—The eight-point program announced by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, here this week summarizing Britain's new labor policy provides fresh evidence that Britain is fighting the war not only to defeat Hitler but also to take its place again in the vanguard of social and economic progress.

This program, already operating to a considerable extent, is developing continually out of war experiences and exigencies, and with an eye to postwar reconstruction. It is a typical example of how, despite the British Government's repeated refusal to state its war and peace aims, such aims are taking shape gradually, if unobtrusively.

The eight points are as follows:

1. To organize labor completely in the service of the state.
2. To handle the transfer of labor, when necessary, on a short-term policy; and to build up a reserve by registration and otherwise for a long-term policy.
3. To keep that registration in advance of the defense and production program.
4. To establish such conditions of employment as would create a sense of justice, prevent grievances, and remove disputes.
5. To keep plans for a 25 per cent expansion permanently on hand so that when the last emergencies have to be met there will be enough production to carry them through.
6. To provide the most effective methods of transfer from one locality to another.
7. To provide arbitration for the settlement of differences.
8. To provide conditions that would preserve the morale of the people.

Almost Unnoticed

Despite its far-reaching social and economic significance, Mr. Bevin's announcement of labor policy went almost unnoticed here because it was made during debate on production, in which Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech on still wider aspects of the industrial situation attracted the limelight.

Mr. Bevin described the eight points as summarizing the objec-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Nazis Claim 'Squeeze' on Leningrad

MOSCOW, July 31 (AP)—Further conferences between Joseph Stalin and Harry L. Hopkins, personal representative of President Roosevelt, were expected today—the fortieth of the Russian-German War—as the Soviet Army was reported battling the Nazi invaders to a standstill in vital sectors of the long battle front.

Mr. Hopkins, who flew to Moscow from London July 29, almost immediately was granted an interview with the most important and most inaccessible man in Russia. He said he came to see Stalin at Mr. Roosevelt's request and he expected more meetings before he leaves.

Giving one of the few public reports of an interview with Stalin, Mr. Hopkins said in a press conference at the United States Embassy residence:

"We discussed problems of supply, including types and quantity of materials that can be delivered to the U. S. S. R. I cannot presently speak of the details or quantities.

"Stalin gave me a message to transmit to the President. He expressed his sincere appreciation to the President for his offer of assistance and declared he is certain the President and the American people are not mistaken in expressing their conviction that the Soviet people will play their role in crushing Hitler.

"We discussed at some length the situation here in relation to the war with Germany. I told him on behalf of the President our country considers Hitler an enemy and whoever fights Hitler anywhere is on the right side of this conflict.

"We intend to help them, particularly the Soviet Union, both immediately in terms of supplies which will arrive here in the near future and also over a long term, no matter how long.

"I expressed the President's great satisfaction with the fight the Soviets are putting up in their country and his admiration for that fight."

Mr. Hopkins summed up his mission as one of "getting supplies here immediately."

"I am sure the problem of payment for these supplies will not be any difficulty later," he said. "There simply must be no delay about this."

He said he would see other Soviet officials later.

The first talk was described as cordial and there was a general impression on both sides of confidence in the general war situation.

Hopkins May Visit China on Way to U. S.

By the Associated Press

London, July 31

Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's military aid co-ordinator, now in Moscow discussing United States help for Russia, will return to the United States by some route other than London, it was reliably reported today, indicating that he might travel through the Far East.

There has been some speculation that Mr. Hopkins might visit China. He has pledged both the Chungking and Moscow Governments all possible, immediate aid.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, July 31

Germans today asserted that Leningrad was imperiled by twin drives from the north and the south and that the "squeeze" maneuver soon would seal the fate of the City.

A Russian bulletin, however, reporting heavy fighting all along the 2,000-mile battle front, gave no hint that the fall of Leningrad might be imminent. The German armies even were reported from Moscow to have turned to the defensive on several sectors of the front as the result of Soviet counterattacks and subsequent Nazi defeats.

Meanwhile British air raids by naval planes on the Norwegian port of Kirkenes, high above the Arctic Circle and on the Arctic port of Petsamo, announced by the British Admiralty, were attributed by the Germans to British-Russian collaboration.

Berlin declared it to be the first such joint military action since Russia became involved. It added that an aircraft carrier had been operating in northern waters, claiming that 28 of the planes had been destroyed. The British conceded the loss of 16 planes, but said that at least four supply ships had been hit, while the 1460-ton German warship Bremse, a pre-war gunnery training vessel at Kirkenes, had been hit twice.

On the Russian front, the Germans said they had wiped out two Russian divisions west of Lake Peipus, which forms most of Estonia's eastern frontier with the Soviet Union and a German thrust to the northwest shore was said to have blocked the narrow line

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

House Passes Bill for Administrative Committee for the District Courts

Many Bakery Drivers Idle As Bond Workers Remain Out

Drivers for the two Bond Bread Bakeries, whose recent strike kept the inside workers there idle for four weeks, were themselves made idle today by continuance for a second day of the inside workers' walkout.

In explanation of this new strike begun yesterday by the bakery workers, James Montgomerie, international representative of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, said today:

"Our contract with the bakeries contains a guarantee of 40 hours a week work a year. It says nothing about any interruption of work due to the drivers, or the like. It simply guarantees the bakery workers employment, and it is on that they stand. They reported for work every day.

"During the drivers' strike two bakeries offered to compromise on the wages lost by the inside workers, but later withdrew this offer on insistence of the bakers' association.

"A committee of men went to Springfield Tuesday to see A. B. Clark, Vice-President of the General Baking Co. which operates the Bond Bakeries here, about the back pay. He refused even to discuss this with them.

"On their return to Boston the men refused to go back to work. No strike permission was asked of the international union, and no strike permission was granted.

"This was the first bakery to be approached by the inside workers. There is no other bakery on strike."

Thomas F. Burns, business agent of Local 348 of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union, added:

"We are supposed to receive a five-day notice of any prospective layoff of more than two weeks' duration. This is the way our contracts with the bakeries reads. If we leave the employ of a company, we also have to give a five days' notice.

"We have not received any notice concerning the layoff of four weeks. This is what we are all standing for.'

Both sides were called in before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today. The Bond strike seemed something of a test case. "Nobody knows what is going to happen from now on," commented one of the union leaders.

Both the Bakery Drivers' Union and the Bakery Workers' Union are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. Some 150 bakery workers walked out at the Bond bakeries, causing a layoff of 100 to 125 drivers.

Drivers Fined

Eight men were found guilty in Lynn District Court today of destroying the contents of a bread truck they waylaid during the recent bakery drivers' strike in metrolopitan Boston. They were fined $50 each, and appealed.

The charge was malicious destruction of personal property. The men pleaded not guilty. Judge Ralph W. Reeve presided.

Defendants were Chester E. Stowe, Jr., Brighton; Joseph L. Brown, Dorchester; Alexander Campbell, Cambridge; Alphonse L. Cipullo, Allston; Albert Cummins, Roslindale; John J. Dole, Littleton; Caben A. Dunn, Dorchester, and Arthur L. Lunn, Allston.

W. U. Election

An election for operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Boston, to determine whether the American Federation of Labor shall be certified as bargaining agent, will be held on Aug. 19, according to announcement by William S. Gordon, National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner. Mr. Gordon's announcement followed a lengthy hearing yesterday on an A. F. of L. petition that it be recognized as bargaining agent.

Similar elections for other telegraph operators were also announced as follows: Springfield, Aug. 25; Worcester, Aug. 27, and Providence, R. I., Aug. 29.

Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at yesterday's hearing, also sought recognition as the bargaining agents in the three cities outside of Boston.

An estimated 1,400 operators in Boston are involved.

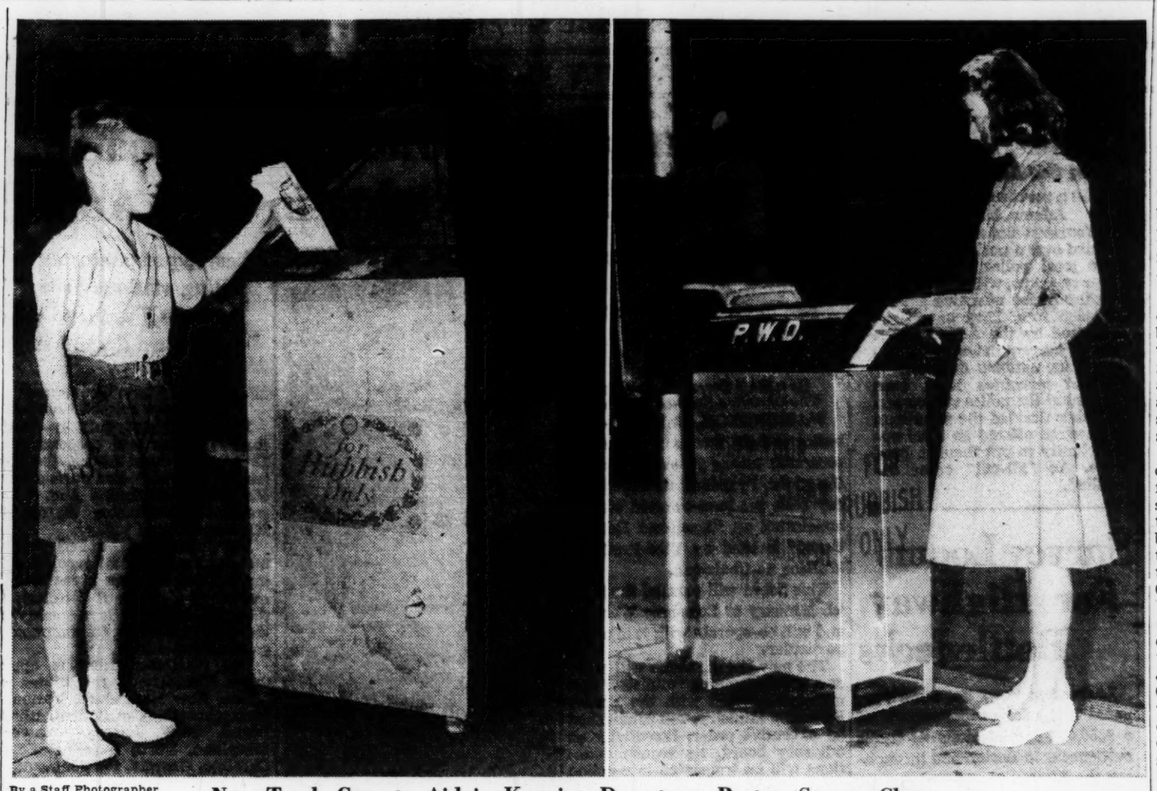
Printers Strike

The strike at Rust Craft Publishers, Inc., 1000 Washington Street, is the first in a Boston printing house in 14 years, A. J. DeAndrade, international representative of the Printing Pressmen's Union, said today. He reported 250 workers out. The company makes greeting cards.

This is the first walkout to develop in the organization drive covering commercial printing and all types of printing offices started April 8. The campaign is being pushed by the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council. Mr. DeAndrade is chairman of its organization committee.

He said union recognition, an increase in wages, vacations with pay, and seniority were sought. The walkout began Monday morning with 127 employees of the mechanical departments affiliated with the Printing Trades Council, and then spread to others who joined the bindery union, he said. The company employs 700.

When principals in the strike at the Converse Rubber Company in Malden met again with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this morning, progress was noted on both sides toward settlement of the walkout of 1,154 workers.



By a Staff Photographer

New Trash Cans to Aid in Keeping Downtown Boston Streets Clean

Left: Kenneth Elliot, of Allston, drops discarded newspaper into old-type trash containers, which cost the City of Boston $20 each as contrasted with the new type of receiver now being turned out at $4 each by the Public Works Department, (right) in which Miss Audrey Knox of Jamaica Plain, deposits an old paper.

Neater Boston Goal of New Rubbish Cans

In the interest of cleaner, neater streets in Boston, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland is adding 400 new rubbish containers, especially designed to take a minimum of space on Boston's narrow sidewalks, to those already in the downtown area.

Distribution of the first of the new containers is being made this week in the downtown Washington Street area, and others are to be put in use as soon as possible.

The new containers are being manufactured by City employees in the Albany Street Yard of the Public Works Department. By making them instead of buying them from private concerns, the Department is saving at least 50 per cent of the usual cost, Mr. Hyland states.

In the past the City has paid as much as $20 apiece for rubbish containers with swinging tops, such as one sees along Tremont Street opposite Boston Common. It also invested $8 apiece in 25 wire baskets such as those along newspaper row. Only this week the wire baskets received unfavorable editorial attention from a Boston newspaper which complained they did not hide rubbish from public view.

In contrast to the cost of the two types described, the new receptacles cost only $4 apiece, the price of the material. The work is done by regular City employees.

The new containers have a curved top which Mr. Hyland feels will be particularly convenient for passers-by. Each receptacle has a cloth bag inside. These bags, which facilitate removal of trash, are also used in the type with the swinging top, and are made by City employees.

The additional 400 containers will go far toward providing a rubbish receptacle on every downtown street corner. Mr. Hyland is convinced Bostonians will do more to help keep the City's streets clean if there is a rubbish container always near by.

Farm Men to Get Deferment; 26th Division Repels Invaders

New England military and defense news in brief:

Deferment for Future Farmers—Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service for Massachusetts, said today that local draft boards have been given ample authority to defer students of agriculture as men in training or preparation for necessary occupations. Because of the growing shortage of farm workers and farm produce it is essential that special consideration be given to all individual claims for deferment of men now engaged in agricultural pursuits, Colonel Smith stated. He referred to a recent statement by Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, which pointed out that the problem of agricultural production already is very serious in some areas.

Funds for Edwards—Allotment of $402,000 for improvement of roads and regimental motor parks at Camp Edwards has been announced by Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander. $300,000 has been earmarked for construction of gravel access roads to training areas into which troops and equipment are moved daily for field exercise, Colonel Murray said. The new authorization supplements a previous allotment of $102,000 which was to have been used for the same purpose as a WPA project.

26th Back at Camp—Except for a critique to be held in one of the post theaters on the Camp Edwards military reservation, today was one of relaxation for the officers and men of the 26th Division. Most of the men were back at their barracks by midnight last night following termination of a two-day divisional maneuver in the Blackstone Valley area in which the outfit successfully repulsed theoretical "enemy" invaders. Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Jr., commanding officer of the 6th Army Corps of which the 26th is a component, was expected to discuss the maneuver with the officers at the critique.

Boston ARP Course—More than 5,000 Bostonians reported last night to the first call for air-raid wardens to be issued in the State's capital city. Sixteen assembly points were established throughout the city and police officials sponsoring the work reported enthusiastic turnouts at each center.

Capt. James J. Hinchey of Police Headquarters, chief air-raid warden, and supervisor of the Boston setup, visited each of the classes last night. The prospective wardens were greeted at the assembly centers by captains of their police districts, the sergeant especially assigned to the work, and instructors.

The schools will teach methods of dealing with incendiary and high explosive bombs, blackout preparations, first aid, gas, and other phases of air raids. Civilians completing the course will become key men in their neighborhoods in the event of an emergency, Captain Hinchey said.

New Nautical Training Ship?—A new nautical training ship for Massachusetts appeared a certainty today following signing of a bill yesterday by President Roosevelt authorizing construction of new vessels for State nautical schools operated in connection with the Maritime Commission's Training program. The measure also removes the present limit on the number of such schools authorized under the original act. No funds have been appropriated by Congress for the ships. Schools are now operated by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California, all of which report the need of new training vessels. The Massachusetts training school was established in 1893. The training ship Nantucket, a converted gunboat, was built in 1876.

Over-Zealous Youths Face Court Action

Enthusiasm for tennis and hard surface courts, even if they had to build the courts themselves, has led three Hyde Park youths afoul of the law. They will be called into West Roxbury District Court tomorrow for a hearing on whether complaints shall be issued against them for allegedly damaging tennis courts at the Readville Playground.

The boys are members of a group of tennis players in Readville who desired to hold a tournament during August and who wanted to "pretty up" the public courts for the event. They dug up the clay top on one of the four courts and had a load of crushed stone dust hauled in for a new surface. They were rolling out the stone and wetting it down when Joseph Harrington, an acting foreman in the Park Department, appeared on the scene and ordered them to stop, and had Hyde Park Police summon the boys into court tomorrow.

Park Commissioner William P. Long says that the courts were in fairly good condition. However, he does not wish to have the boys prosecuted and asks only that they undo as much of the damage as they can, including removal of the crushed stone. A representative of Mr. Long will appear in court to ask that their prosecution shall not be pressed, the commissioner said today.

Bay State House Takes Step To Improve District Courts

A major step in improving Massachusetts District Court system was taken today by the House when it passed to be engrossed by a 115-to-91 roll call vote, legislation establishing a powerful administrative committee to supervise the District Courts.

At the same time, proposed reorganization of the District Courts by the immediate abolition of three and the eventual abandonment of 10 others was shunted aside by the House as it adopted a resolve for a special commission study of the District Court system.

The proposed administrative committee, with broad powers to force judges to hold adequate sessions and to control the practices of judges was recommended by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary after an investigation o fthe much criticized District Court system.

Representative Philip Barnet (R), of New Bedford, in urging establishment of the committee, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, said: "The trouble is that we have 72 courts, each presided over by a judge who considers the court as his own. It's time we stopped the idea that the court belongs to the judge. It's time we told courts that they dispensed justice, and not dispensed with justice."

The House also passed to be engrossed, legislation to pay special justices in the District Court, $5 an hour for research work done outside the court.

Abolition of the courts had been recommended by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary after a special investigation. The courts to be immediately eliminated were Stoughton, Winchendon, and Great Barrington, where vacancies exist through passing on of presiding justices. The Committee had also recommended that upon the resignation or passing of presiding justices the courts at Adams, Williamstown, Amesbury, Ipswich, Peabody, Chicopee, Orange, Ware, Natick, and Leominster be closed.

However, the House Committee on Ways and Means reported substitution of the study resolve for the abolition bill.

Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy, House Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, led the fight against the study proposal, saying "we should take the initiative in abolishing these courts."

He contended that the study has shown that "there are too many courts and many others are overmanned." He said that many persons would like to see the present system scrapped and a new one started but he contended such action would be too drastic and costly.

Representative Richard J. White, Jr. (R) of Lynn, led the Ways and Means Committee's drive for a further study.

How Old-Age Tax Would Be Collected: As the Masscahusetts Senate today awaited recommendations from its Committee on Ways and Means on the House-approved bill to boost old-age assistance benefits and to levy a one-half of one per cent tax on earned income over $1,000, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed his plan to collect the proposed tax.

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The Commissioner said that if the tax becomes law, he will issue separate tax blanks to collect the new levy, saying this system would simplify earmarking the funds for old age assistance.

Meanwhile the Senate Republicans and Democrats held caucuses on old age assistance and other pending bills. However, it is understood, no definite vote was taken on the earned income tax proposal.

Delay Bond Issues: The Legislature is in the midst of a drive to clear its slate of regular business this week end in time for the Aug. 5 trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, in the Senate. Leaders are expected to delay action on three bond issue proposals until after the Coakley trial. These include bond issues for new piers for Boston Harbor, State acquisition and development of the East Boston Airport, and a construction program to eliminate sewage pollution in Boston Harbor.

Milk Price Fixing Curbed: The Massacnusetts Senate today passed to be engrossed, legislation making permanent the State Milk Control Board, but curtailing price-fixing powers. Under the bill, the board must obtain a 51 per cent vote from Massachusetts milk producers before it can declare an emergency and establish retail prices. At present, a 25 per cent vote is necessary. Furthermore, the prices established must be favored by a special board consisting of the Attorney General, the State Commissioner of Public Health and the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Federal Pressure Effective: Swinging of the Federal Government's heavy financial club has again forced the Massachusetts Legislature to pass Washington-demanded legislation. This time the House ordered to a third reading a bill transferring 26 employees handling unemployment compensation funds in the State Treasurer's office to the Division of Unemployment Compensation. The employees must take civil service examinations to retain their positions.

Warnings were sounded that unless the bill is passed, the Federal Government will withhold administrative funds, as it has done in Georgia, Arkansas and Nebraska.

Apprentice Training: Establishment of a Division of Apprentice Training in the State Department of Labor and Industries was given initial approval in the House which turned down the rejection recommendation of the House Committee on Ways and Means. The Division would seek to steer apprentices into fields where work is available.

Harrington: The Senate concurred with the House in approving legislation abolishing the position of cashier in the Attorney General's office, a post held by John J. Harrington, appointee of Paul A. Dever, former Democratic Attorney General. A long fight was staged by Democratic Senators against the measure.

Nominations: A bill barring candidates for Representative in Congress or Executive Councilor from seeking more than one party nomination was signed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Gasolineless Nights for N. E.; No Sales 7 P. M. to 7 A. M.

Gasolineless nights—at least in so far as the ability of the motorist to obtain fuel is concerned—today loomed definitely over former prospects of entire gasolineless Sundays and a strict rationing in the New England States.

Many local oil company officials either were at the United States-Canadian border, or on their way to North Troy, Vt., to take part in the program of international ceremonies commemorating the crossing of the boundary line by the new national defense Portland-Montreal pipeline tomorrow. But the general feeling among Boston oil men who could be reached was that they would co-operate 100 per cent with the latest recommendation of Oil Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes that gasoline stations be closed from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.

"Everything that can be done to awaken the public to the acute shortage of gasoline should be attempted," said an official of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company. "The public doesn't realize the necessity for conserving gasoline," he added, and presumably all oil companies will go along with any recommendations made by Secretary Ickes."

Dr. John W. Frey, Director of Marketing for the office of the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, spoke yesterday at a meeting in the Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

Dr. Frey, answering queries put to him by some of the 100 or more representatives of the petroleum industry, automobile clubs, and civilian defense organizations at yesterday's meeting, did indicate, however, that service stations probably would be closed evenings. But, he added, "there will be no rationing if this conservation can be gotten to take effect."

Questioned as to a statement by New York oil men this week that rationing would begin soon after Labor Day, Dr. Frey declared that this was "a mistake. We are trying to do this thing without resorting to rationing," he said.

Ways and means to conserve gasoline and thus avoid rationing were outlined to the oil men and civilian defense directors. It was Dr. Frey's proposal that more trains might be added by the railroads to accommodate increased travel. He offered three definite ways to save gasoline.

Thank you!

Your friendship and confidence have so greatly helped to increase our business that we now find it necessary to **double the size of our store!**

For all this . . . thank you sincerely!

In September, our larger, finer shop will be ready for you. Meanwhile, during the remodeling, we must vacate . . . beginning Saturday night, August 2nd.

Until September, then . . . and at that time we earnestly hope to welcome you again!

Charles & David

HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS

232 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. *Since 1906* BOSTON

Reading Youth Pleads Not Guilty

Raymond L. Woodward, Jr., Reading youth indicted Monday for the slaying of Constance A. Shipp, also of Reading, pleaded innocent before Judge Harold P. Williams in the Middlesex Superior Court this morning.

The boy, who was awaiting Grand Jury action in another attack case at the time of his arrest, was held without bail until further order of the court. Two nationally known psychiatrists, Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Dean of Tufts Medical School, and Dr. Douglas A. Thom, professor of psychiatry at the school, will examine the youth to determine his mental condition.

Attorney J. Warren Killian, counsel for the boy, filed two motions asking that he be appointed by the State as counsel for the boy and that he be provided expenses in preparing the defense.

Frances Louise Knapp

Frances Louise Knapp, who passed on at Lunenburg, Mass., today, was Dean of Freshmen and Chairman of the Board of Admission at Wellesley College. She had been an officer of administration at Wellesley College for 26 years. Born in Lowville, N. Y., Miss Knapp was graduated from Wellesley in 1902, and received her Master of Arts degree in 1925. She had been Dean of Freshmen since 1925, and in 1930 became Chairman of the Board of Admission. She was a member of the College Entrance Examination Board, an executive of the New England Association of Secondary Schools, and a member of the National Association of Deans, and of Phi Beta Kappa.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today." The speaker will be Spencer Millet, Jr., Director of the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Friday

Public exhibition of a Nazi Messerschmitt plane, brought from Britain. For the benefit of Bundles for Britain, Inc. In conjunction will be a temporary recruiting bureau of the United States Army. At the Wilbur Theater, Boylston Street, from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m., daily.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Spanish Art" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Free concert by the Quincy WPA Band, Charles Frank, Conductor. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at noon.

Free public lecture on "Is the American Defense Program Adequate?" by Associate Professor Seymour E. Harris, economist of Harvard University, in Emerson Hall, Room D, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

'Terriers' Learn to Dog Fight

Official U.S. Navy

Navy Trains College Fliers

These Navy fliers are members of the Boston University "Terrier" Unit now in training at the Squantum Naval Airbase. They comprise one of several units representing New England colleges and are nearly all former athletes. Back row, left to right: Paul M. Halloran, Dorchester; John G. Widemeyer, Chicago; William J. Barry, Boston. Front row, left to right, Arthur L. Penardi, Stoughton; Martin J. Conley, Portland, Maine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing tonight; lowest temperature in the middle 60's; Friday fair in the morning, and scattered thundershowers developing in the afternoon; somewhat warmer Friday; gentle northeast to north winds backing to northwest by Friday morning.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday but with considerable fog along the coast tonight; warmer near the coast Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair in the north, clearing in south portion tonight; Friday fair in the morning with thunder-showers in the mountains in the afternoon, warmer in south portion Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Clearing tonight; Friday fair in the morning followed by scattered thunder-showers in the afternoon, somewhat warmer Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	71	New Orleans	81	95
Chicago	76	92	New York	71	81
Denver	59	86	Norfolk	80	94
Kansas City	74	95	Philadelphia	75	90
Los Angeles	62	82	St. Louis	74	101
Miami	81	93	San Francisco	58	65
Minneapolis	74	89	Washington	76	87

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 31, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:43 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Friday, 6:13 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Shortage of Materials and Labor Furnishing Problem at Many N. E. Plants

Defense Beginning to Pinch The Non-Defense Industries

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Defense is beginning to pinch.

Supplying non-defense industries with the materials and labor they need to continue operation is daily becoming a sharper problem in New England, it appeared today.

While no serious shutdowns have yet been reported, the threat repeatedly asserts itself in such offices as Priorities, Defense Contract and others concerned with supplying materials or with turning non-defense industries to defense work.

In Connecticut, where the State Employment Service reports a slight diminution after months of sensational gains, the situation has apparently been most sharply felt. The Office of Production Management and the Hartford County Manufacturers Association called a meeting in Waterbury last Monday evening.

Supply distributors and manufacturers discussed what could be done about industries having no defense orders and faced with going out of business because they can't get materials.

Another meeting has been called by Gov. Hurley for Aug. 21 in Hartford.

Thus far, the picture is one of generalities. Instead of clear-cut dramatic examples of major plants shutting down, dismissing their employees and announcing they will retire from business until after the war, we have, in many instances, examples of such plants trying for, and obtaining, a defense or sub-contract.

This means a dislocation of a part of the normal production, installation of new machinery, retraining of workers. Then, if the production is of a metal part, or of something of which there is a shortage, the material trickles in through a river of red tape, and the production of the defense items progresses.

But, unless the plant is successful in obtaining larger orders for the defense item, there must be a lessening of the production of the non-defense item, a progressive lessening as the materials become harder to get.

The cycle, as observed in several plants, is, first, as the defense order is received, a period of excitement and activity with new workers added and money spent with some freedom; then, secondly, a period when production of defense and non-defense items fairly booms with a brisk market for both lines. Thirdly, and this is the phase we are now apparently going through in New England. raw materials become harder to obtain. Prices go up, then the Government, through one of its interminable agencies, applies what is in effect rationing.

The paper work required in keeping a fairly steady flow of certain materials is immense. One manufacturer of a well-known defense item showed this writer a sheaf of correspondence and forms relating to one order that was nothing less than staggering.

The fourth step in the cycle, the one seen as looming immediately ahead, is one in which the stream of materials almost dries up. Production of the non-defense items must be cut down, and, finally, discontinued.

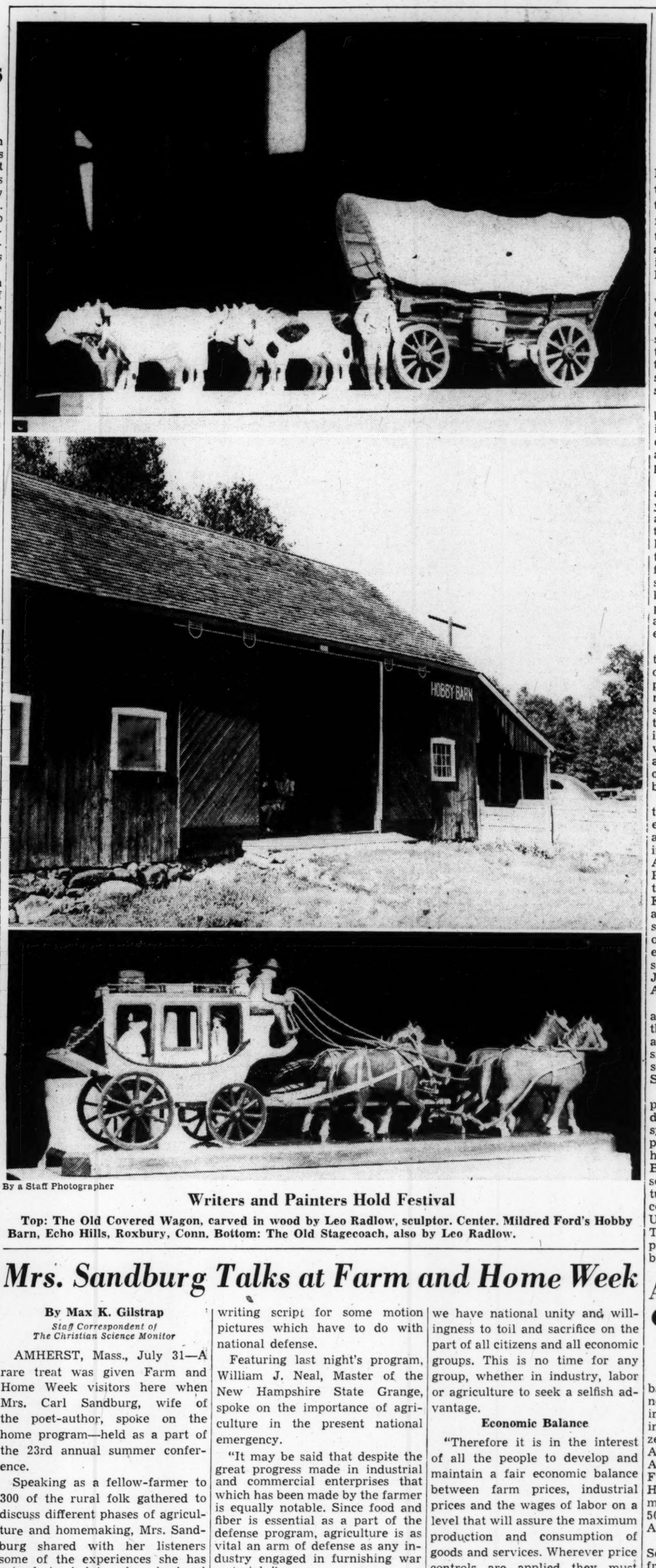
The plant continues operating. You can drive by the outside and see the lights burning any time of day and night as the plant meets demand for haste on the war goods. But management is faced with the necessity of bringing its defense orders up to a point where the plant's capacity is entirely occupied, or running at what actually amounts to depression levels, with consequent unemployment.

The first wisps of this condition are, it would seem, reflected in this Connecticut report of slightly slumping employment.

These dislocations have been expected. They are considered inevitable concomitants of the abrupt realigning of productive effort. But the vivid necessity now, according to the Region's industrialists, is to limit such reversal in the trend of employment as much as possible.

It is suggested that some plan designed to reduce red tape be adopted—some plan such as the Defense Supplies Ratings — and that accurate up-to-date information on the status of various materials be made readily available to manufacturers, so they can outline their future course on some foundation of fact.

This information would, of course, need to include some information as to what was being done to increase the flow of materials, so manufacturers could know just when their production might be resumed and plan accordingly.



By a Staff Photographer

Writers and Painters Hold Festival

Top: The Old Covered Wagon, carved in wood by Leo Radlow, sculptor. Center. Mildred Ford's Hobby Barn, Echo Hills, Roxbury, Conn. Bottom: The Old Stagecoach, also by Leo Radlow.

Nutmeg State Pen and Brush Artists Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROXBURY, Conn., July 31—High up on Echo Hills, an exhibition and sale of paintings, sculpture, books, music, and handicraft featured today's opening here of the four-day Festival of the Artists and Writers of Connecticut, which is holding most of its sessions at Mildred Ford's Hobby Barn.

The purpose of this Festival, which annually attracts hundreds of the country's leading artists and writers, many of whom spend their summers in the Nutmeg State, is to raise funds to provide some talented young person with a scholarship to continue his or her studies.

During the Festival there will be round tables in writing, painting, sculpture, music, and handicrafts, with many of the artists and writers in this vicinity taking part.

The old red barn, known today as Miss Ford's Hobby Barn, for years echoed to the stomp of horses and lowing of cows as they trod the uneven floors and whinnied or lowed gratefully for hay. Today, the only cattle and cows to be found are those carved in wood or sculptured in bronze. And what little hay is in evidence probably protected some of the paintings and other art objects now on exhibit.

Entirely different sounds echo through the rafters of this cheerful old barn today. Even the near-by pigsty is hardly recognizable in its new role. White tile, paint, and shiny fixtures have transformed this into an ideal shower room. All is spic and span as the artists and writers take over. The exhibition and sale is open to the public without charge, and refreshments will be available.

The exhibit and sale will continue through Friday, and that evening there is to be a banquet and program at the Old Hundred, in Southbury, for members of the Association and their guests. Moshe Paranov, concert pianist and director of the Julius Hartt Musical Foundation, will be the guest artist, and Igor Sikorsky, the featured speaker of the evening, will talk on "The Helicopter." During the evening announcement of the scholarship will be made by Miss Jane Dillon, President of the Artists and Writers.

Saturday's program will include an auction of articles donated by the members at Miss Ford's barn at 3 o'clock. Following this, a Russian tea and program will be presented at Churaevka Village, in Southbury, at 5:30.

The outstanding feature of the program for Sunday, the closing day, will be music by a 47-piece symphony orchestra of young people, from 4 to 5 o'clock on the hillside just outside the Hobby Barn. The program will include songs by 30 Swedish singers in costume, folk-dances by six Polish couples, and a vocal concert by 30 Ukrainian entertainers in costume. The Lovenberg Dancers also will present a program of ballet, acrobatic, comedy, and military dances.

State Federation to Discuss Labor's Part in Aid to Britain

What organized labor can do to help Britain will make a major topic of the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor opening here next Monday, Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the organization, forecast today.

"Men and women who work for wages in America have a life-and-death struggle on their hands to supply the materials to Great Britain to perpetuate their own economic and political freedom," declared President Morrissey. "The ulterior aim of Hitler is to dominate the world and relegate the workers to serfdom."

Because of the issues brought out by the defense drive, the convention will be the biggest the State Federation has ever held, it is evidenced by the rush of credentials.

Out-of-town speakers scheduled include:

Lord Morley of Great Britain, whose visit to the convention was arranged through the American Committee to Aid British Labor. A New England subdivision of the national committee is now functioning.

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Wage-Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington. He will speak Monday.

Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, Washington. Mr. Watt is a former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation.

Dr. George S. Counts, President of the American Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Dr. Counts is Professor of Education in Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

The State Federation did an unusual thing in inviting William E. Knudsen, former President of General Motors Corporation and now co-director of the Office of Production Management. Mr. Knudsen, however, was tied up in Washington and could not get away. Likewise William Green, President of the A. F. of L., was held at the Capital by a meeting of his Executive Council.

Local figures who will speak include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Col. John J. McDonough, New England Regional Administrator, and Dennis W. Delaney, State Administrator, of the WPA; and John L. Donovan, Massachusetts Administrator of the National Youth Administration.

The convention will open Monday morning at the Hotel Bradford and is scheduled to conclude Friday.

Mr. Morrissey, who has been President for the past three years, is standing for re-election, and if successful will have the honor of the same length of service as Commissioner of Labor Moriarty and the late John F. Gatelee. Mr. Morrissey is business agent of Local 25 of the teamsters' union in Boston, whose 6,100 or 6,200 members make it the biggest A. F. of L. union in the State.

Anthony J. DeAndrade, international representative of the printing pressman's union, who was a candidate for the presidency last year, said today he would not run this time.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of federation, will apparently be automatically re-elected. He has served five years.

Defense Work Pay at New High

National defense work has boosted the average weekly wage in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments to $28.33, the highest point since State surveys were started in September, 1922, the State Department of Labor and Industries reports.

The June weekly pay roll of the 2,023 manufacturing plants covered by the monthly report totaled $12,005,230, a 62 per cent increase over June, 1940. At the same time the 417,395 employees represented a 30.8 per cent increase over June, 1940.

The June increase in wages over the corresponding week in May was $447,201 or 3.9 per cent, while the number of employees increased by 6,349 or 1.5 per cent.

"The records for the 16-year period 1925 to 1940, inclusive, show decreases in June as compared with May in nearly every year," the Department said. "Employment during this period showed an average decrease of 1.7 per cent and amounts paid in wages an average decrease of 1.6 per cent. The current increases were thus contra-seasonal due principally to defense work."

The Department also pointed out that of the 2,023 concerns covered by the survey 13.1 per cent were engaged in defense production as were 16.9 per cent of the employees.

Production Clinic Planned For Connecticut Industries

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31—A "production clinic" for Connecticut industry, to bring about better co-ordination of the State's manufacturing firms in production of defense goods, has been called by Gov. Robert A. Hurley.

It is the first step in what the Governor has said will be an "all-out" effort, led by the State adminsitration, to push the defense program. It is said to be the first clinic of the sort in New England.

Manufacturers, large and small, will be invited. Plans call for attendance of 2,000 persons. Manufacturers who have Government orders will have an opportunity to state their needs. Manufacturers who have idle facilities will learn what they can do, on a sub-contract basis.

"From this clinic," said the Governor in announcing the event, "will come first-hand knowledge of facilities available for defense work, giving every manufacturer an oppertunity to take up idle plant capacity.

"I know of no bottlenecks in Connecticut's defense industries, but if any exist the clinic will be the means of ferreting them out.'

The date is Aug. 21. The clinic will be held at Hartford's Hotel Bond, with a planned program of conferences.

Dike Problem

Why did the dike collapse, and whose fault was it? Army engineers, the State Highway Department, the Hartford Flood Control Commission are all interested in the answer.

Along the west bank of the Connecticut River the Flood Control Commission and the Army engineers are building a dike to keep flood waters out of Hartford streets. On top of the dike the Highway Department is building a four-lane road to keep through traffic out of the same streets. Fill to hold the highway is being pumped from the river bottom to the top of the dike. Last week a huge section gave way and slid into the river.

The accident will delay completion of the approaches to the new Connecticut River bridge. It will cost an estimated $200,000 to repair. The city, the State, the Federal Government, the contractor—one or more of them will have to stand the expense. Experts, and perhaps eventually the courts, will have to make the decision.

The dike may be delayed, but the new bridge is ahead of schedule. The contractor on that job reported this week that he will finish construction of the piers early in August, two weeks ahead of schedule. Erection of the steel superstructure will start as soon as the piers are finished.

Rent Control

There is no way, legally, to control rents in Hartford, the State Defense Council has decided. A rent commission, which the council proposed be set up, would have no means of enforcing its decrees under existing law.

The Council is considering efforts, on a voluntary basis, to prevent further rent increases, but the rent committee of the Hartford Board of Aldermen thinks that plan doomed to failure. The Aldermen have asked the help of Price Administrator Leon Henderson in obtaining State or Federal rent control legislation.

Bank Insurance

Preparation for the sale of life insurance in Connecticut savings banks, authorized by the 1941 General Assembly, started this week with the first meeting of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. Banks will be permitted to sell policies up to $1,000.

Relief Rolls

Declining relief rolls are reflected in news from the State Forester that only two CCC camps will be left in Connecticut after Aug. 1. Four camps are being closed this month because there is no enrollment to keep them going.

At the peak of the CCC enrollment, Connecticut had 20 camps in operation. Now the State Forester is uneasy about a shortage of manpower to fight forest fires in the fall.

Dean Appointed

The University of Connecticut announced the appointment of Laurence J. Ackerman of the University of Newark as Dean of a new School of Business.

Robert F. Foerster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOLFEBORO, N. H., July 31—Dr. Robert Franz Foerster, who passed on here yesterday, was former professor of economics at Harvard and Princeton Universities. A native of Pittsburgh, Dr. Foerster studied at Harvard and later in Paris and Berlin. From 1908 to 1921 he taught at Harvard in the Department of Social Ethics, and for a time taught economics at Radcliffe College. Then, until 1926, he was professor of economics and Director of the Industrial Relations Department of Princeton.

During 1921-22 he was also employed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in investigating conditions of labor in the coal and steel industries. In 1924, Dr. Foerster was commissioned by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis to report on the racial conditions in immigration to the United States from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. His report resulted in the placing of a restriction on immigration from those countries.

Mrs. Sandburg Talks at Farm and Home Week

By Max K. Gilstrap
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 31—A rare treat was given Farm and Home Week visitors here when Mrs. Carl Sandburg, wife of the poet-author, spoke on the home program—held as a part of the 23rd annual summer conference.

Speaking as a fellow-farmer to 300 of the rural folk gathered to discuss different phases of agriculture and homemaking, Mrs. Sandburg shared with her listeners some of the experiences she has gained in helping her husband operate their Chikaming goat farm in Harbert, Mich.

A call for a national nutrition campaign to see that America's abundance of food reaches those who need it the most was made here today by Helen S. Mitchell, nutrition consultant of the Federal Defense Committee.

Declaring that Germany and Great Britain have found it expedient to see that their populations are properly fed, Miss Mitchell proposed that a nation-wide effort be made in connection with the national emergency to see that enough of the right kind of food reaches people of all levels of income.

Mrs. Sandburg has gained as enviable a position among dairy circles as her husband has attained in the literary field. In fact she was spoken of by agriculture leaders here as "the greatest woman authority on dairy goats."

"All farmers should be interested in goats," Mrs. Sandburg said, "why, it takes only four or five of these friendly animals to set your table with milk, cream, butter or cheese." Then she spoke for an hour on "dairy goats as a safe and economical source of family milk supply."

As a Hobby

Mr. and Mrs. Sandburg began raising goats as a hobby eight years ago at their farm overlooking Lake Michigan but such work has now become a part of their business. They now have 125 goats and each year they ship kids from coast to coast and to Mexico.

Asked about her husband, Mrs. Sandburg said he was "out somewhere in Indiana making a speech on Abraham Lincoln." Recently he has been in Washington, D. C., writing script for some motion pictures which have to do with national defense.

Featuring last night's program, William J. Neal, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, spoke on the importance of agriculture in the present national emergency.

"It may be said that despite the great progress made in industrial and commercial enterprises that which has been made by the farmer is equally notable. Since food and fiber is essential as a part of the defense program, agriculture is as vital an arm of defense as any industry engaged in furnishing war materials."

Mr. Neal urged that agriculture be given equal representation with labor and industry on all defense agencies by persons with experience who have the aprpoval of farm organizations.

"Agriculture recognized the seriousness of the present national and international situation affecting the lives, liberties and security of all our citizens, our democratic ideals and institutions. During this acute emergency it is imperative that we have national unity and willingness to toil and sacrifice on the part of all citizens and all economic groups. This is no time for any group, whether in industry, labor or agriculture to seek a selfish advantage.

Economic Balance

"Therefore it is in the interest of all the people to develop and maintain a fair economic balance between farm prices, industrial prices and the wages of labor on a level that will assure the maximum production and consumption of goods and services. Wherever price controls are applied they must conform to this fundamental principle."

Homemakers attending the meetings on consumers' problems heard Ruth O'Brien, chief, division of textiles and clothing of the United States Department of Agriculture say that wise buying will greatly offset a lowering of the standard of living in the era of higher prices and taxes which seem to be just ahead.

She urged dispensing with novelties, fads and fancies which are no real addition to the fun of life. They can be reduced with little inconvenience to the user and thus release materials and labor now needed for more important work, the textile expert said. "It is the home maker who has the biggest job of all. Hers is the job of doing the shopping in a market of decreasing choices and many substitutions, hers the job of getting the food onto the table, the clothes onto the family. In this part of the battle, the man in the front line trench is a woman.

"Fortunately, we had many helps for the job. Today more facts are known and more are available to her about the goods she is offered on the market. More informative labels tell her what the articles on the counter are made of, what they will do in use, and how to take care of them. More opportunities are given."

"Do not shy away from technical terms. Learn what they mean, and profit by what they tell. Choose wisely and then take eare of what you buy," Mrs. O'Brien concluded.

Over 1,000 Bay State men and women are attending the lectures and demonstrations devoted to dairying, homemaking, homecraft work and community recreation.

Speaker

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Carl Sandburg

. . . Who talked on raising goats at the Farm and Home Week.

Advisory Board Of RFC in Boston Wins High Praise

Preservation of industries and banks in New England which are now helping the Nation to carry on in the emergency, has been due in large measure to the "untiring zeal, patriotism and loyalty" of the Advisory Committee of the Boston Agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Charles B. Henderson, newly-appointed chairman of the RFC, declared at the 500th meeting of the Boston Agency at the University Club.

Mr. Henderson, a former U. S Senator from Nevada, was here from Washington to attend the meeting which commemorated the nine years of service of the RFC to the New England States. He said he knew of "no more striking example of our democratic way of life, which all of us are intent upon preserving in these trying times, than the volitional, faithful competent service of men from all walks of life, given without compensation, in order to preserve New England financial and industrial institutions.

"Your compensation lies in the knowledge that in a large measure you have added materially to the happiness, the well-being, and the civic enterprise of thousands of men and women who have been rehabilitated through the co-operative action of this Corporation and you men."

John J. Haggerty, New England manager of the RFC, outlined the accomplishments of the Boston Agency since its inception.

John F. Tinsley, chairman of the Regional Advisory Committee stated that up to May 1 the Boston Agency had loaned $223,000,000. Of this amount $178,000,000, or 80 per cent, had been repaid with interest. The balance of approximately $44,000,000 is amply secured by sound collateral which insured repayment in full of all outstanding obligations.

Rutland Tax Suspended

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 31 (AP)—Collection of $30,320 in taxes from the Rutland Railroad was suspended yesterday until Aug. 15 by Gov. W. H. Wills. The railroad Tax Board had recommended suspension, reporting that forced payment now might result in an insurmountable hardship for the road. Governor Wills has been empowered by the Legislature to suspend the tax collection until 1943.

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Japanese Army and Air Force Held Unequal to Modern Foe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The Japanese Army and Air Force are in no position to fight a modern foe and any Japanese attack upon Soviet Siberia or upon the East Indies would be a hazardous gamble calling for the use of utmost Japanese strength, according to reliable information available in official circles here.

Although the Japanese Navy is recognized as far stronger than any combination of naval forces now in the Far East, a careful analysis of the situation here leads to the belief that a naval attack upon the British or Netherlands Indies would be extremely risky unless the powerful British base at Singapore and the American forces in the Philippine Islands had been overcome.

The Russian forces in Eastern Siberia are said to be more numerous, better equipped and more skillful than any force which the Japanese might possibly bring against them. There is expectation here that Japan will withhold any attack on Russia until the outcome of the Russo-German hostilities has been indicated.

Dutch To Destroy Wells

The analysis of the Far Eastern situation was forthcoming in official circles today as Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands Minister to Washington, told the press that the Netherlands Indies has made careful plans to destroy effectively their oil wells and refineries in the event of a grave emergency—obviously a reference to a Japanese invasion.

The Minister explained that the Netherlands plans call for a total destruction of the petroleum equipment and property rather than its injury so that oil production would be stopped for a long period.

Although the Minister did not mention Japan in describing the petroleum destruction plan, it has been learned from other sources that East Indian authorities have co-operated closely with the United States and Great Britain in deciding what must be done in the event that Japan attempts to seize the abundant raw material in that part of the Far East.

The consistent success of the Netherlands East Indian Government in refusing to meet Japanese demands for oil during the past year are laid to this unwritten agreement with the United States and Great Britain.

No Dutch Embargo

Dr. Loudon denied, however, that the East Indies had embargoed the shipment of oil to Japan. He described the Netherlands action as parallel to that taken here and that it had "frozen" Japanese credits and had placed trade with Japan on a license basis.

It is expected that the Netherlands policy as regard the shipment of oil to Japan will parallel that of the United States and Great Britain and will depend largely upon what future moves the Japanese make.

Japan is viewed here as one of the world's three most war-weary nations (only Italy and Spain being placed before it) but as unable to stop in its course of aggression. The problem of the post-war slump and the question of the 1,000,000 or more men now held in China being hurdles that Tokyo is apparently afraid to face.

The latest reports indicate that of Japan's 57 divisions, 37 were in China, nine or ten in Manchuria, two in Koréa, one in Sakhalin, four or five in metropolitan Japan and three or four on the Island of Hainan. It is believed that, because of a shortage of equipment and transportation, Japan will never be abel to muster more than 66 divisions or 1,800,000 men at the most.

Japanese Planes Old

The Japanese Air Force is placed at 3,600 planes, being evenly divided between the Army and the Navy. It is pointed out, however, that while Japanese pilots have had much experience in China the planes are mostly of 1939 design and are badly outmoded.

The information available to date shows that the troops and equipment now going into French Indo-China are predominantly of a defensive nature, leading to the belief that Japan is "picking while the picking is good" but that further aggression is not certain in the immediate future.

According to these same sources, Malasia is a vast theater of war, far larger than the Mediterranean, and that it holds many perils for the Japanese who would be obliged to make a full-fledged effort of Army, Navy and Air Force in any attack upon Netherlands or British possessions there. Furthermore, unless Singapore and the Philippines were first conquered, the Japanese Navy would always face the threat of being cut off from its home bases.

Facing north, the Japanese find themselves confronted by Russia's two Red Banner armies, which proved themselves superior to Japan's Kwantung Army in the Inner Mongolia fighting in 1939. The Russians are believed to have forces composed of 26 infantry divisions, 10 cavalry divisions, four mechanized divisions and a large air force. The Japanese have no mechanized divisions.

More Divisions Needed

Thus, the Kwantung Army is said to be facing overwhelming opposition despite reports that the Russians have now withdrawn 10 divisions from the East for service against the Germans. On this basis it is held that the Japanese must find an additional 20-22 divisions before engaging the Russians.

As far as can be learned the Japanese have very large stocks of oil and that there is little reason to believe that the Japanese war machine, particularly the Navy, will be crippled for a lack of oil for some time.

The Netherlands Indies are believed to have 80,000 part-European, part-native troops under arms and its small but reputedly efficient Navy, having as many as 16 submarines and four or five destroyers, is seen as able to play an important defense role in conjunction with British forces.

Two in Key Positions in Senate

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Tom Connally
Democratic Senator from Texas new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Walter F. George
Democratic Senator from Georgia leaves Foreign Relations to head Finance Committee.

Senate Shakes Under Committee Shakeup

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — A shakeup in two big Senate committee chairmanships which puts big, drawling, sharp-tongued Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas at the head of the vital Foreign Relations Committee while Senator Walter F. George, conservative anti-New Dealer from Georgia, resigns that post and concentrates on the chairmanship of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, will have far-reaching effects on the legislative setup here.

Senator Connally has one of the quickest wits and deftest argumentative styles in Washington. Interest centers primarily in his elevation because of his all-out support for Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy. Senator Connally probably has fewer reservations than Senator George, whom he succeeds, against American participation in war. Senator Connally himself served in the Spanish War, and he temporarily left his House seat in 1918 to serve as captain. His first vote in the House was for the declaration of war against Germany. Again and again in recent months he has given strong aid to the President's course.

Senator George has gone along with the President, but personal differences with Mr. Roosevelt made his close connection with the White House faintly uncomfortable and he could never hope for the intimacy which is possible for Senator Connally.

Senator George, a strong, quiet-voiced, well-liked Senate figure, has decided reluctantly to choose the head of the Finance Committee rather than Foreign Affairs, under the Senate rule that a member can be chairman of only one of the important committees. Senator George will enjoy putting his back to the wheel in fiscal matters, and takes the view that "the war cannot last forever" and that when it is over he can cast his influence to preserving the orthodox fiscal and economic system which seems to him to be threatened by New Deal innovations. The new emergency tax bill will be the first big piece of financial legislation to come before Senator George's committee.

Senator Connally is a picturesque Senate figure. Born in 1877, he has been in politics practically his whole life, following graduation from Baylor University, and with his law degree from the University of Texas.

He wears the traditional bow tie of the Senate and takes the liberty of the statesman of letting his hair grow a little long at the back and edges. He wears a Western hat. His manner is genial and breezy. Senator Connally has been a student of men rather than books, and his forte in the past has been in floor debate, particularly when in opposition, using his gifts of genial ridicule and satire in breaking up opponents' arguments and ruffling their temper in a skillful, but not ill-natured, form of senatorial hazing.

Some witnesses have been too much for Senator Connally, most recently John L. Lewis, U. M. W. A. leader, called as witness in the recent soft coal stoppage, who met Senator Connally's preliminary questions with a head-on, brutal assault which caused Senator Connally to desist from his usual questions.

The chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is one of the most important in Washington, because of the Senate's constitutional requirement of ratifying treaties and distinguished men have held it. On its social side it involves receptions at dozens of embassies and legations, and Senator Connally half ruefully declared yesterday that he would have to "order some spats and attend a few more teas."

More seriously he declared his major object would be to establish closer contact with the State Department and through the Department with its foreign sources, the better to carry on a "vigorous and firm foreign policy."

Isaacs Refuses Withdrawal Over the Gerson Incident

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, has before him today a demand by the leaders of the Republican party and Fusionists that he withdraw his candidacy for re-election and "support fusion and good government."

These leaders view his appointment on Jan. 1, 1938, of Simon W. Gerson, a Communist, as his $3,000-a-year aid as a bar to a place for Mr. Isaacs on the Fusion-Republican ticket to be placed before the voters next November.

It will be recalled that strong pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Isaacs by conservative groups to cause him to dismiss Mr. Gerson and that he refused to do so, declaring that the appointment was non-political and that the appointee was performing his duties efficiently. Mr. Gerson resigned on Sept. 27 of last year and is now employed as a reporter on the Daily Worker.

The reply of the Manhattan Borough President was immediately forthcoming and was to the effect that he would not withdraw his candidacy, but would contest for the nomination in the Republican primary.

Shares La Guardia Limelight

The effect of this stand was immediately apparent, and made the Isaacs candidacy of almost equal ranking interest to that of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, up for re-election for a third term.

The leaders turned thumbs down on Mr. Isaacs at Republican and Fusion meetings here last night. Acclaimed in these meetings, as in many other quarters, for his achievements in office, ability, and character, Mr. Isaacs, who long since won his laurels in Republican-Progressive circles and in the field of civic reform, found himself on the outside looking in wholly on account of the Gerson incident. The Republicans, in their discussions, found his job naming of Mr. Gerson showed "a persistent attitude on a matter of fundamental importance," and that this attitude "made him ineligible for renomination."

"We are unalterably opposed to the appointment or support for elective office of those who are the enemies of our freedom and of our system of government, whether they be Communists, Nazis, or Fascists," the statement of rejection reads.

It was contained in a resolution on which 26 votes were affirmative that Mr. Isaacs' nomination would endanger the cause of good government, and four negative, with two members of the Manhattan Executive Committee not voting.

Mr. Isaacs Tells Stand

Mr. Isaacs countered with a reiteration of his purpose to take the issue into the primaries, asserting that he had assurance of nomination by the City Fusion Party and the American Labor Party. By "red herring" tactics, he charged, Thomas J. Curran, Republican County Chairman, was preparing to "betray" his Party and turn the Borough Presidency over to Tammany Hall in return for favors.

"I am not a Communist; I am not a Nazi; I am not a Fascist; I am not a 'fellow-traveler,' nor have I at any time given aid or succor to any of those groups or their 'front' organizations," Mr. Isaacs said.

"I am an American with a deep-rooted faith in democracy, who earnestly believes in good government, and a Republican who demands that his Party shall serve that cause. No one knows this better than Thomas J. Curran."

The thumbs-down resolution was adopted despite a conference between Mr. Curran and Samuel Seabury, Fusion leader, at which Mr. Seabury informed the Republican New York County head that a poll of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee showed it "wholly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Isaacs." It appeared, however, that the Fusionists would go along with the Republican decision to find another candidate for Borough President, with George Frankenthaler, attorney, and Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., member of the 1938 State Constitutional Convention, prominently listed for the choice.

La Guardia Is Indorsed

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, whose renomination was indorsed by the County Executive Committee prior to disposal of the Isaacs matter, came in for his share of attack by the Republican conferees.

Votes against dropping Mr. Isaacs were cast by George Nordinger, Harvey L. Schwamm, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., leader of Mr. Isaacs' own Assembly District, and Daniel Widdi. The negative position was that a new candidate should be picked before acting upon the Isaacs withdrawal, and the debate crackled with assertions that if the Mayor was indorsed, so should Mr. Isaacs be.

The Mayor found time for first comment on his Republican endorsement upon return from a Montreal meeting of the United States-Canadian Permanent Joint Defense Board, of which he is American Chairman, at La Guardia Field last night. Party support of his nomination, he declared, "displayed an unselfishness and public spirit which establishes a new precedent in the annals of American municipal poltics."

"So from now on, insofar as good government for New York City is concerned," he continued, "we stand on common ground and have one objective."

John R. Davies, organizing the single insurgency to the La Guardia indorsement that has thus far appeared on the Republican horizon, declared that the five party leaders had "surrendered to the triumvirate of 'indispensable' New Dealers: Roosevelt, Lehman, and La Guardia."

Wholesale Tires Advanced 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said yesterday increases of not more than 5 per cent in wholesale prices of automobile tires and tubes had been justified by tire manufacturers.

He disclosed that his office was making an investigation to establish and maintain a stable and permanent price basis for the tire industry.

It has been displayed, Mr. Henderson said, that material costs have increased production expenses by as much as 10 per cent in the past few months. Although tire manufacturers have been able to obtain relief from higher direct costs through larger volume of business, he added, this volume is now being curtailed because of restrictions in crude rubber consumption.

Marine Group Orders Charter Rates Cuts

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Reductions in time charter rates for United States and foreign flag vessels, effective Aug. 1, have been ordered by the Maritime Commission. The order applies to all vessels engaged in American trade.

The Commission also asked steamship operators and freight conferences to submit by Aug. 15 complete cargo freight tariffs based upon the maximum charter rates. The Commission proposed to put the new cargo tariffs in effect Sept. 1.

Hague Puts Party Policy Up to Edison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30—a second call on Gov. Charles Edison to assume the leadership of the Democratic Party in New Jersey was issues by Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic boss of the Garden State, from his political office here today. Mr. Hague said his statement was "designed to clarify the situation" in connection with Democratic affairs.

"The Governor now, as the recognized leader of the Democratic Party, must assume the responsibilities that go with such leadership before the people of the State," Mr. Hague said.

"The policies of the Democratic Party, insofar as they affect the people, will be promulgated at the Democratic State Convention at which the Governor, by virtue of his office, will be Chairman. These policies must be framed by the Governor and the delegates to that convention. Whatever they determine they will have to face the people on these issues, and the Governor, as State leader, will have to stand on his own two feet and justify his position in framing these policies."

Mr. Hague said Hudson County representatives, however, would take whatever stand they deemed best for that County and would under no circumstances approve the railroad tax legislation.

Passage of the tax compromise last week brought a wide-open split between Mr. Edison, who favored the bills, and Mr. Hague, who fought them. Mr. Hague later renounced his leadership of State Democrats in favor of Mr. Edison, but the Governor replied it was not Mr. Hague's to give.

Nazi Penetration Into Iran Still Concerns British

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — Iran (Persia) has replied to British representations concerning the presence of Germans in the country but the reply is regarded as "by no means complete," authoritative circles said today.

Informed sources said the situation in Iran had improved considerably in the last two weeks but still was serious enough to concern the British Government.

According to unofficial sources there were probably close to 5,000 Germans, described as technicians and engineers, in Iran. Pressure by the British Government induced the Iranian Government to expel some of them and extracted promises of further expulsions, it was stated.

British said that a German victory in Russia, admitting Nazi forces to the Caucasus, would place German troops and Germans in Iran side by side and set the stage for a coup d'etat in Iran engineered by Nazis.

Mexican Labor Leader Joins Communists in Attacks on U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Three successive attacks within one week upon "Yankee imperialism" by the Mexican labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, co-ordinated with similar attacks upon United States interests by the Communist Party, point to attempts to build up a powerful Left Wing bloc against the United States in Latin America.

The first attack was made by Señor Lombardo Toledano at a mass meeting of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM) and its sympathizers for solidarity with the Soviet Union. The second came just after the publication of the United States Black Lists and the third a few days later. As former secretary of the CTM and now president of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL) Señor Toledano speaks to and for the most highly organized labor groups in Latin America.

The belligerence and antagonism inherent in these attacks is their outstanding characteristic for they persistently refer to the United States Government and economy as "capitalistic" and "imperialistic," both highly exaggerated and false terms in view of the liberal program maintained by the New Deal both at home and abroad for more than eight years.

Not a True Picture

The picture of the United States, as painted by the eloquent labor leader, would much better fit a reactionary regime. That no distinction is made between past eras, when Latin America had reason to fear United States expansionism, and the fortunate liberalism of the Good Neighbor Policy, is attributed by official sources here to deliberate misinterpretation designed to mislead the Latin American labor movement.

The political-economic policy for which Señor Lombardo Toledano has asked a united Latin American front, through the CTM, the CTAL, and all sympathetic groups is:

1. Expropriation, without indemnity of all Nazi and Fascist properties and credits in America. These are to be turned over to national governments to administer or to workers' co-operatives.
2. Solid opposition by all labor groups to the transfer of any British properties in the Americas to United States interests in payment for war supplies. Such transfer should be prevented, "by all possible methods, for should this happen the control by a single nation (the United States) of the continent will be converted into permanent oppression for the people of Latin America."
3. A campaign for the overthrow of all anti-democratic governments of the continent, "which are at the service of the most reactionary Yankee imperialists, and at the same time are agents of Nazis and Fascists."
4. The liberation of all political prisoners in America to fight against Fascism.
5. Government control of exchange and of imports and exports "to keep us from being bled white by North American imperialism."

Defined by Labor Organ

This radical program is defined in the CTM's newspaper, El Popular, with the banner headline—"Latin America Confronts the 'Good Neighbor Policy.'" It is prefaced by the statement that:

"In order for the 'Good Neighbor Policy' of the United States and continental solidarity against Nazis and Fascists to become a reality it is essential for the peoples of America to liberate themselves from the shackles which imperialist Yankee companies impose on their economic, political and cultural development and that the democratic liberties genuinely prevail in all the countries of this hemisphere."

Emphatic opposition to the transfer of British properties in the Americas to the United States, to pay for war materials, which has long been under discussion, has been made by the labor leader for the past six weeks. He has repeatedly called upon his followers to block this move as an extension of rapacious Yankee imperialism which will make slave states of the Latin American nations.

A sudden fondness for Great Britain and its cause developed immediately after the German invasion of Russia. Between that time and the signing of the Berlin-Moscow pact, Great Britain was invariably described as an "imperialist" nation and its leaders ridiculed. But today Señor Lombardo Toledano calls for the proletariat "to unite with our former enemies, on condition that they fight against Fascism." Translated, this means, to co-operate with Great Britain and the United States so long as any advantage for the Soviet Union and the radical labor movement can be gained.

On three points the CTM and CTAL are in accord with the Communist Party which defined its position at a recent meeting. These three issues are: renewal of Mexico's relations with the Soviet Union; the expropriation of Nazi and Fascist property without indemnity, and opposition to the expansion of United States trade in Latin America.

Calls for Popular Front

Despite recent friction between the two groups on minor matters, mainly connected with leadership, Señor Lombardo Toledano called for unity with the Communists and for workers' groups throughout the world to renew Popular Front tactics for the overthrow of Fascism.

That this revolutionary program, whose opposition to United States "imperialism" is stressed as much as its antagonism to Naziism, must be taken seriously is the consensus here. The seriousness lies in the resurgence of the radical element of the Mexican labor movment, which had been quiescent for almost a year. Now that it reappears with renewed force and linked with the aggressive Communist Party two major political results are expected to follow.

The first of these is the incitation of the malleable masses into distrust and fear of the United States, the "Good Neighbor Policy," and the Mexican Government's own program of co-operation with Washington and of continental solidarity. The second is to crystallize the already open opposition to Communism in Mexico and give Rightist groups ammunition for agitating against the liberal government and the labor movement.

That the series of attacks upon the United States as "imperialistic" and exploiting are a gross distortion of truth and fact can best be proved by the objective attitude which Washington has maintained on the oil question, according to observers here. Had "imperialism" of the "Big Stick" school prevailed the question would have been settled long ago, and not to the advantage of Mexico. Under the "Good Neighbor Policy," Washington continues to wait, after three years, for the Mexican Government and the foreign companies to come to terms on an equitable basis.

U. S. Hopes to Ease Silk Tieup

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Efforts to minimize the impact of the Far Eastern crisis on the Nation's silk industry and its 175,000 employees will be started Friday at a conference called by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management.

Because of restrictions on imports from Japan, Mr. Hillman said it was expected that virtually all silk for civilian use would be shut off soon to conserve supplies for military use. He added that the jobs of thousands of workers were imperiled.

The meeting of defense officials with representatives of the silk industry and its labor force was called, Mr. Hillman said, at the request of Emil Rieve, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Workers Union of America.

It will study the problem of switching the industry's operations to other textiles, using other fibers for such vital defense needs as parachutes and bags for powder charges, and the retraining and job placement of employees rendered idle by the shutdown of mills.

Mr. Hillman said the conference would study the possibilities of expanded use of such silk substitutes as rayon and nylon, as well as plans of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply for the allocation of available stocks of silks among industrial users.

The C. I. O. union and the American Federation of Labor United Textile Workers of America have been invited to attend. Trade groups invited include the Silk Manufacturers' Association and the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers' Association.

Lack Hits Hosiery

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Lack of silk and other material forced the closing today of the Courtland Mill of the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company, Inc., which employs approximately 600 workers.

Another of the company's knitting mills here employing about 1,800 will have to curtail production within a few days if the shortage of material continues, William K. Leader of the C. I. O. American Federation of Hosiery Workers said he had been advised by Mr. Samuel F. Rubin, assistant to the President of the firm.

Closing the Gotham plant, said Mr. Leader, is only the first in an anticipated series of shutdowns resulting from the Government order freezing Japanese assets in this country.

Only enough nylon is available, he reported, to meet about 20 per cent of the demand of the 46 mills and finishing plants which make this city one of the centers of the hosiery industry. Those plants employ 10,000 men and women and their weekly pay rolls run between $400,000 and $500,000.

Willkie Bars Thomas Debate

RUSHVILLE, Ind., July 31 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican nominee for President who refused an invitation to debate the Government's foreign policy with Norman Thomas, perennial Socialist aspirant for the White House, said today he would like to enjoy his Indiana vacation "without interference by engineered publicity stunts."

Mayor George M. Bonham of Willkie's home town, Elwood, yesterday telegraphed invitations to "the leaders of the two minority parties" to discuss United States foreign policy at a rally Aug. 3 in Callaway Park, scene of Mr. Willkie's formal notification of his nomination last August.

The Keep America Out of War Congress announced in New York that Mr. Thomas had accepted the invitation.

"I have come to Indiana on a vacation which I'd like to have without interference by engineered publicity stunts," said Mr. Willkie. "I have stated my position on the foreign policy of the United States many times.

"There are no war issues in the United States today. Everybody would like to have us stay at peace, but we will not stay at peace merely because we wish to do so.

"Our best hope of achieving peace is by helping to the limit those nations that are doing their utmost to stop Naziism, which seeks to dominate the world. No man, however, can insure peace to America."

After Mr. Willkie termed the proposed debate "ridiculous" Mayor Bonham issued a statement saying: "Mr. Willkie has had time to go all the way to the West Coast to speak on war issues, and I am sure he has the time to come to Elwood to tell the people he grew up with the same things."

Holding Horse Wagers Made No Crime in N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31 (AP)—A 1940 repealer of an act banning stakeholding was held constitutional yesterday by the New Jersey Supreme Court, which said holding wagers on horse races was no crime under State law.

The Court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan, reversed the sentence imposed on Anthony Baldinotti of Orange, charged with stakeholding on Nov. 26, 1940—two weeks after the Legislature enacted the repealer in conjunction with legalization of pari-mutuel betting at licensed tracks in the State.

Essex County Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld had contended the repealing act was in conflict with the section of the State Constitution prohibiting pool-selling, bookmaking, or gambling of any kind.

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Suit Filed to Make Distillers Warn of Whiskey's Effects

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An injunction is sought here against several large whiskey distillers, seeking to compel them to label their alcohol products as habit-forming and dangerous, in conformity with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The suit is based on the contention that the realistic enforcement of such provision would be important to the education of the public to temperance, each bottle of whiskey so labelled specifically warning the user that the drink can get him into trouble, physiologically, psychologically, and socially.

Frederick Le Clere of Chicago, complainant against the seven whiskey distillers, declares that at the present time whiskey in the United States is not labeled to point out its serious effects.

"The Federal law," he says, "is specific and concrete in the provisions which these makers of alcoholic beverages have not only made no effort to observe, but have ignored entirely during the more than three years elapsed since the going into effect of amendments passed in June, 1938."

Calls It Menace

Under these amendments, insists Mr. Le Clere, alcoholic beverages "are obviously in the class of narcotic drugs which may be definitely harmful if used to excess or by children."

"At present," he further contends, "such beverages without such labels are a menace to the health of every person who may be influenced to use them and thus to the Nation at large because of their wide distribution."

The action, though initiated individually, is supported by the Illinois Temperance Council, and the American Business Men's Research Foundation, and grows partly out of comments made in several instances lately by three physicians, Dr. Leo Alexander, Dr. Merrill Moore, and Dr. Abraham Myerson, all members of the American Medical Association. These three, in papers read before the Medical Association and the American Association for the advancement of Science, have declared that "the present methods of sale of alcoholic beverages appear to us to run afoul of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in two important respects."

All Intoxicants Misbranded

They hold not only that a large portion of beverages sold as whiskey are misbranded because they contain only freshly distilled grain alcohol to which whiskey flavoring has been added, but that all alcoholic beverages are misbranded because they do not comply with the law. In the first instance, they hold, the liquor is simply "more poisonous" than that properly aged. Section 502-F of the Food and Drug Act, they point out, requires that "adequate directions for use be given on the label and adequate warning against use in pathological conditions or by children where its use may be dangerous to health, or against unsafe usage or methods of duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users."

They say there is no doubt that alcohol falls under the provisions of the Act, as both a food and a drug, though of course it is noted that such classifying of whiskey as a food does not mean that the food benefits in any manner outweigh the narcotic harm involved.

The Toll of Alcoholism

Just what are the dangers against which these men believe the public should be warned? They sum it up well in the following statement, speaking as medical practitioners, of course: "If one placed in a heap all the wreckage of human lives produced by the habit-formation implied in morphinism, cocainism, barbiturate addiction, and all the narcotic and hypnotic drugs put together, and if one were to balance against them all the habit-formation of disastrous type subsumed under the term alcoholism, the scales would shift immediately and unmistakably toward alcoholism."

These three physicians declare that their idea of a proper label would be:

"Directions for use: Use moderately and not on successive days. Eat well while drinking and, if necessary, supplement food by vitamin tablets while drinking.

"Warning: May be habit forming; not for use by children. If this beverage is indulged in immoderately it may cause intoxication, later neuralgia and paralysis, and serious mental derangement, such as delirium tremens, and other curable and incurable mental diseases, as well as kidney and liver damage."

The Act, if properly enforced, it is held, would compel the liquor industry to carry on propaganda for temperance on its own liquor bottles.

Mr. Thurlow further declares: "It is asserted by those who have investigated the economic angle of the problem that the use of alcoholic beverages is directly and indirectly diverting nearly $10,000,000,000 a year from channels of retail business in the necessities of life and wholesome luxuries, and that the loss of earning power and the debasement of the economic value of at least 1,000,000 chronic alcoholics and many thousands of potential addicts totals more than $20,000,000,000 annually."

The distillers and distributors mentioned in the complaint are: National Distilleries Products, Schenley Distributors, J. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Park & Tilford Distilleries, Distilled Liquors Corporations, The Fleischmann Distilling Corporation, and the American Distilling Company.

The suit, brought in the Federal District Court here, is not expected to be acted upon further for several months.

Wonders of Research: A $1,000,000 Cleave

Months of study necessary for successful cutting of fourth largest diamond in history.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who has tried to cut a piece of glass with a cutter—then snap it off—can appreciate how Adrian Grassely felt when he cleaved the $1,000,000 President Vargas diamond recently in New York.

For months Mr. Grassely had studied the blue white gem found two years ago in Brazil and named for the President of that country. He had surveyed its structure. He had marked its facets. But even so he knew that if his calculations were not exact or if the blow was too hard the stone might shatter and cost the owner thousands of dollars.

But Adrian Grassely, a diamond cutter with 40 years' experience, felt confident as he placed his dull-edged knife in the notch at the gem's exact point of cleavage. He struck once, twice, three times, and the 726.6 carat stone—the fourth largest stone in history—split perfectly.

While the diamond cutter's trade is a difficult one, it is nevertheless very old. As far back as the Middle Ages the cutting of diamonds was a popular business. However, the cutters knew nothing of optics; they merely took off the rough edges of the stone and tried to polish it enough to make it presentable.

Only within recent times have cutters learned how to take advantage of the laws of refraction and reflection which apply by cutting each facet at a certain angle. Shapes vary, of course, according to the fad of the moment or upon the shape of the rough stone. But in all of the various types—the rectangular "emerald," and "baguette," the pear-shaped "pendeloque," and the boat-shaped "marquis,"—the cutter strives to cut the myriad facets at the exact slope which he knows will bring out the flashing points of light and color.

Cut diamonds of over 100 carats in weight known to exist in the world today probably could be numbered on the fingers of both hands.

International

How Difficult Job Was Done

The President Vargas, largest rough diamond in the world which was recently cleaved in New York, is shown (left) as it was marked in order to make 23 separate gems, and (center and right) how Adrian Grassely split the $1,000,000 stone.

What Is a Diamond?

A diamond is composed of the same material as lampblack, soot or pencil "lead," but the molecular structure is different.

Diamonds will disappear upon burning, will break if they are dropped on a hard surface, yet are strong enough to wear away two emery wheels a foot and a half in diameter and an inch in thickness before showing any wear.

The only thing that will cut a diamond is a diamond itself.

The largest known diamond, the Cullinan, weighed one and one third pounds and was sent from Africa to England as a present to the British Crown by ordinary registered postage.

Over $6,000,000 worth of black carbonadoes and bortz chipped diamonds are used annually by the United States and Canada in the production of defense materials.

Research Flashes

Cotton Stalks—Deep down in a former junkroom of the Clemson, S. C., College Chemistry Department and working with homemade equipment, Prof. F. Zur Burg has produced a satisfactory wallboard from cotton stalks.

This new development presents the possibility of a new industry in southeastern United States and offers a use for cotton stalks which have heretofore been plowed under. Before long, Midwestern corn, which is being developed for making synthetic rubber and gun powder, may be getting serious competition in industrial use from King Cotton.

New Steel—The discovery that stainless steel can be made twice as easy to machine (cut, bore and saw) by the addition of a little of the metallic element bismuth has been announced by the Batelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, O. By this new process it is estimated that machining costs in defense manufacture can be cut by one quarter.

Sky Visitant

A giant flaming meteor which recently split the shroud of night over Colorado and Wyoming was a sight that will long be remembered, according to Dr. H. H. Nininger of the Society for Research on Meteorites at Denver.

Sweeping across the skies in the space of seven seconds, the immigrant skyrocket, a thousand feet in diameter, lighted an area of 6,000 square miles causing cars to stop on the highways, men and women to halt in their tracks and birds to flutter from their roosts. The meteor's brilliance is said to have appeared 100 times as great as that of the planet Venus and as the friction of the atmosphere tore it into fragments, dust and vapor, a rumble was set up that rattled dishes in homes 75 miles away.

Solar Oven

Following many years of experiments with solar heating, Dr. Charles G. Abbott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has been awarded a patent for a device which may hasten the day when cooking is done generally by the sun's rays.

Described in Science Magazine, the instrument collects the sun's rays with a mirror bent to the shape of a parabola. Its long direction is parallel to the axis of the earth and there is a clockwork to turn it during the day to follow the sun. In this mirror, where the solar rays are sharply focused, is a double-walled glass tube through which is circulated a black liquid with a high boiling point. This absorbs the rays and is heated. The hot liquid then circulates through an oven at the upper end of the device so that it may be used for cooking.

Oyster Trek

Oysters as well as cows and sheep must be transferred occasionally to new pastures to thrive properly, according to zoological experts of the north Pacific coast of the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia.

Recently 125 tons of bivalves were taken from the Pacific Ocean near Anacortes, loaded onto two huge scows, and towed to an area behind Comox Spit on Vancouver Island. There during low tide they were hurriedly distributed over a sea pasture said to be particularly rich in some vitamin which is expected to fatten and give flavor to the oysters. When "Comox-fattened" oysters are put on the market one year hence the public will be the final judge.

Nazis Demand Punishment In Argentine Pouch 'Theft'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 31 (AP)—The German Embassy asked the Argentine Foreign Office to punish "the persons responsible for stealing" three diplomatic pouches which agents of a congressional committee had seized July 26 and which were returned to the Embassy July 30 after strong German diplomatic protests.

The three pouches, said by the committee investigating anti-Argentine activities to have contained a 500-pound portable radio transmitter, coded documents, and propaganda material, were removed from an airplane en route here from Lima, Peru.

The committee said the confiscated luggage contained several copies of Theodore Dreiser's "America Must Be Saved," as well as photographs, motion-picture film, and "other elements of propaganda."

The committee said the results of its investigation would be turned over to a Federal judge to determine if "there exist crimes or infractions in any form affecting the laws and ordinances of the Argentine Nation."

The committee declared that diplomatic mail should be addressed through the post office and that under diplomatic treaty the German pouches should not have exceeded 20 kilograms (44 pounds) whereas they actually weighed 150 kilograms (330 pounds).

Peru Denies Truce Signed

LIMA, Peru, July 31 (AP)—Ecuador's assertion that Peruvian troops had violated a truce halting border hostilities was denied by the Peruvian Foreign Office which said no truce had been reached.

A communiqué issued here said that "it was proposed to halt the fighting Saturday, July 26, at 6 p. m., but Peru declared it was necessary that Ecuador take certain safety measures guaranteeing the truce.

"Ecuador, despite the friendly negotiations of sister nations, has not yet replied satisfactorily. Therefore, it is malicious to spread throughout America a version saying that Peru was tricking continental opinion and violating a truce which was not agreed to because of a lack of Ecuadorian decision."

[Ecuador declared its troops had ceased firing Saturday night, but that Peru resumed hostilities. The Ecuadorian Ambassador in Washington protested to the State Department against this alleged Peruvian violation of a truce which had been suggested by Argentina, Brazil and the United States.]

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 31 (AP)—Dispatches from Loja Province last night said 2,000 Peruvian troops had captured the frontier town of Macara after annihilating the garrison of 50 Ecuadorian soldiers.

Artillery supported the Peruvian infantry attack on Macara, dispatches said. They added that the Peruvians had sacked private homes and commercial establishments and then set fire to many buildings.

It also was reported that Peruvian infantry forces were marching on Sabiango, Sozoranga, and Cariamanga.

Tells of 'Reds' in Art Colony

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (AP)—A former Government investigator told a legislative committee he had gathered evidence of Communistic activities by intellectuals of the artists' and writers' colony at Carmel.

The witness, Charles G. Bakcsy, told the committee investigating subversive activities yesterday that he was employed by San Francisco ship owners shortly before the 1935 waterfront strike there to look into Communist affairs.

In Carmel, he said, he rented a large house and, posing as a Communist sympathizer under the name of Capt. Charles Y. Sharkey, gave parties which were attended by college professors, school teachers, writers and professional men.

"I kept a guest book in which were listed the names of important Communists who visited me, and in every room of the house dictographs were installed to record their conversations."

At the instance of a group of college professors, he declared, Carmel writers were employed by the Commissar for Heavy Industry of Amtorg, Soviet trade organization, to prepare Communist pamphlets.

"I obtained the confidence of party members and was able to visit the Soviet Consul in San Francisco, where I listened in on shortwave conversations with Moscow, and where I saw secret cabinets stuffed with records of Communistic operations in the United States."

As an evidence of his Communistic sympathies, he installed a big electric star on the roof of his house to signal Communist crew members on ships at sea.

"The signaling was just to let them know they had friends ashore."

The witness told the Committee he was a former operative of the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice and the Burns Detective Agency.

N. Y. Electrical Strikers Back on Naval Defense Job

By the Associated Press

Work on a $70,000,000 expansion program at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, interrupted since Tuesday by a strike of electrical workers, will be resumed at once under an exemption announced today by union leaders.

Harry van Arsdale, Business Manager of Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, American Federation of Labor, said the strikers had been ordered back to their posts at the Navy Yard, but the stoppage on other construction projects throughout the city will continue.

Sydney Hillman, OPM Associate Director, asked the strikers to resume defense work and promised an immediate investigation by OPM of their dispute with the Consolidated Edison System of New York.

Columbus, O.—Pickets patrolled gates to the Timken Roller Bearing Company plant, where spokesmen for the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee said a strike virtually had halted production.

The walkout was ordered by Local 2,173, after a Federal labor conciliator failed to settle a dispute rising out of the discharge of five women. The plant employs about 2,600 persons and has defense orders.

Neither the Union nor company gave any estimate of the actual number of employees who quit work.

The strike was authorized by members of Local 2,173 a week ago. The Union contends that Timken ignored, in firing the five women, a contract with the S. W. O. C. providing for negotiation of grievances. The women were released, a Union spokesman said, after incorrectly numbered parts were found in work which had passed their inspection tables.

Arvida, Quebec—Steel-helmeted troops still patrolled premises of the Aluminum Company of Canada here last night, but the big plant was back in 'round-the-clock production after a six-day strike which began July 24.

Company officials said they were conferring with the National Catholic (Roman) Syndicate of Aluminum Workers which the unorganized strikers designated as their representative before voting to return to work.

Chicago—Railroad management and labor negotiations rammed into a deadlock on revision of working rules, despaired of settling the issue among themselves and turned it over to the National Railway Mediation Board.

They undertook, however, to negotiate a settlement of labor's demand for a multi-million dollar pay increase for 1,150,000 workers.

The deadlock was reached in conferences with delegates of the 14 non-operating unions and with those of the big five operating brotherhoods.

Management said it sought more authority in work assignments. F. C. Gurley, chairman of the carriers' conference committee, said existing rules sometimes required roads to pay employees for work they did not do, and to pay claims for wages after a lapse of several years.

Union spokesmen contended the proposed revision would place their men "completely at the mercy of the unpredictable demands of management" and if accepted by the employees "would repudiate the publicly acclaimed benefits achieved under the Railway Labor Act."

Washington—A 40-cent an hour minimum wage in the jewelry industry, designed to abolish home work except for handicapped persons, was approved by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division.

About 11,000 of the 35,000 employees in the industry would receive pay boosts under the order effective Nov. 1, Wage-Hour officials said.

General Fleming rejected an earlier recommendation by an industry committee for two classifications in the industry which would have established two separate wage floors. This was done, General Fleming said, because of the difficulties of administration.

Pittsburgh—The C. I. O. aluminum workers' union said that in negotiations with the Aluminum Company of America it is seeking elimination of wage differentials between workers in the company's southern and northern plants.

N. A. Zonarich, International President, said the union is requesting elimination of differentials ranging from three to 18 cents an hour and establishment of a 75-cent-an-hour minimum comparable with wage scales in the northern plants.

ASCAP Tunes on NBC Are Near

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Return to the National Broadcasting Company's air lanes of hundreds of America's best-loved songs appears near as NBC and the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers study a compromise contract designed to end a seven-months' controversy over rates for ASCAP music.

Ratification, both sides announce, awaits agreement on only a few minor legal technicalities.

ASCAP announces that its library of songs by many leading composers for the last two or three generations will in all likelihood be available to NBC on Friday, or not later than Monday.

This library includes "Rhapsody In Blue," "Old Man River," "God Bless America," "Kiss Me Again," "Star Dust" and "End of a Perfect Day."

ASCAP said the agreement represents concessions on both sides under which NBC will pay 2¾ per cent of network commercial receipts, compared with 5 per cent previously paid by local stations to ASCAP on their respective share of network receipts.

The new agreement, ASCAP say, will specify payment of 2¼ per cent by individual stations on their local receipts.

ASCAP says that the settlement will probably reduce its radio revenue from these sources by about 40 per cent. The organization originally demanded that networks pay 7½ per cent. The contract which expired last Dec. 31 provided 5 per cent.

NBC said only that agreement was expected momentarily.

Last May, ASCAP and Mutual Broadcasting System ended a similar dispute when MBS agreed to pay 3 per cent. A provision would give MBS equally advantageous rates if ASCAP signed with other networks at a lesser figure.

Columbia Broadcasting System and ASCAP are still at odds, the song organization refusing to accept CBS' 2 per cent offer. ASCAP said negotiations had ceased.

New York City Plans Food Survey

NEW YORK, July 36 (AP)—New York City will make a survey to determine its total available food supply and whether any foodstuffs should be stored to meet an emergency.

William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., City Commissioner of Markets, said today in a radio address that every packing house, storage warehouse, wholesaler, processor and chain store would be asked to supply confidential information concerning stocks on hand. The survey will be the first of its kind.

He said that 40,000,000 pounds of food a day were required to feed the 12,000,000 people in the Metropolitan area and asserted that a plan based on the survey would be prepared to insure maximum food deliveries in any contingency.

Legion of Valor Offers Services

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Members of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor adopted a resolution yesterday at their 51st reunion offering their services to President Roosevelt in any capacity he may choose during the emergency.

The Legion voted to hold its next reunion in Boston on dates to be selected by the Executive Committee.

Thomas Eadie, Newport, R. I., was elected National Commander, succeeding Capt. Fred Kochli.

Others elected were Senior Vice-Commander, A. Allen Johnson, New Haven, Conn.; Junior Vice-Commander, Earle D. Norton, New York; Chaplain, Harry H. Horton, Laramie, Wyo.

Lieut. Ben Prager of Pittsburgh was chosen National Adjutant and Quartermaster for the 18th consecutive time.

Plane Plant Trains Women for Defense

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 31 (AP)—The Consolidated Aircraft Corp. announced yesterday it would train and employ 400 women for bomber manufacture in response to a request from Sidney Hillman, Co-director of the Office of Production Management.

Maj. R. H. Fleet, Consolidated President, said the women would be trained in lighter mechanical operations.

"We have been planning this move for some time," Major Fleet added. "Now that through the expansion of the aircraft industry the demands upon manpower have become so much greater, we must look ahead to the point of planning for any possible emergency which might hazard the production of the all-necessary bombers."

Major Fleet said one of the possible emergencies would be all-out United States participation in the war, through which many men employees would be lost to the armed forces.

Missing Vessel Ruled as Lost

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—A mystery of the sea was disclosed today when Swedish Government officials at Stockholm ruled officially that the cargo-passenger liner Venezuela must be regarded as lost with eight passengers and 41 crew members.

The ruling closed a two-months investigation instituted after the new 6,991-ton vessel, vanished on a voyage from Gothenburg to Rio de Janeiro.

Nothing could be learned about the ship. Belligerents denied sinking her, no wreckage was found and no storms ruffled the North Atlantic during the period of the voyage.

The vessel left Gothenburg April 8 with a "safe conduct" guarantee from Germany, Italy and England.

Venezuelan's View Of Clark's Proposal

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday on his arrival from a two and a half months' home leave that relations between the United States and South American countries had never been more friendly.

Asked to comment on United States Senator D. Worth Clark's proposal that the United States take over Latin America because the "good neighbor" policy had failed, the Ambassador said:

"I see no reason to change the 'good neighbor' policy, but it has to be improved. We need closer co-operation and better mutual understanding."

He urged increased purchases by the United States from South America which, he claimed, was buying more here.

German Refugee Group Buys U. S. Defense Bonds

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Workmen's Benefit Fund, a fraternal health insurance society founded by workers driven from Germany to the United States by Bismark's anti-labor laws between 1878 and 1890, announced today that it had purchased $30,000 worth of U. S. defense bonds.

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China's Red Army Agrees to Disband

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

An orderly and agreed disbandment of China's Communist New Fourth Army is understood to be in progress after months of dissension sometimes reaching the gravity of armed clashes between Government and Red troops. Whatever the immediate cause of the understanding now reported to have been reached, it comes as the logical result of recently improved Kuomintang-Communist relations directly comparable to the new line of the Communist Party in the United States and elsewhere. In other words, China has Berlin's attack upon the U. S. S. R. largely to thank for greater Chinese unity in resistance to attacks by Japan.

It is all very simple. Japan traditionally has feared and envied Russia—feared its power, envied its resources. In spite of the ill-timed Matsuoka-engineered Russo-Japanese treaty of mutual non-aggression it is certainly no secret that an early result of the war between Germany and Russia might be war between Russia and Japan.

The major deterring factor is Japan's war-weary weakness and a desire to emulate Italy in waiting until Germany has softened up the potential foe.

The recent scuttling of Mr. Yusoke Matsuoka from the post of Foreign Minister was a significant enough indicator of the present unpopularity of his recently applauded compact with Bolshevism, and the Chinese Communists only share the general world opinion when they presume that Japan's attack on Russia is today held back only by fear of consequences. The Japanese are daunted by Russia's refusal to succumb quickly to German Blitzkrieg methods and they still have a lively recollection of a blitzing administered to their own forces at the Battle of Nomonhan. But the desire to strike at Russia is obvious.

Compromise Ends Long China Friction

By the Associated Press

Tientsin, China

The newspaper Yungpao, frequently considered a mouthpiece of the Japanese Army in North China, reports that Chungking officials and Chinese communists have reached a compromise agreement ending their long friction.

According to Yungpao, the Reds agreed to support the Chiang Kai-shek regime to the end against Japan, to place themselves under Chungking supervision and to disband the Fourth Route Army. Chungking, in return, agreed to subsidize the Reds by more than 2,000,000 Chinese dollars monthly and slightly extend the territory under Communist control, the newspaper said.

Reds Double Duty

It thus becomes dubly the duty of the Chinese Communists to do everything they can to hamstring Japan on the China warfront. For many months the Chinese Reds have fought little if at all except against the troops of their own Government. There was no doubt a good deal of justification for this situation, but neither side can claim credit for any great breadth of outlook, with the exception of a few Government and Communist leaders whose efforts to bring commonsense to bear were often diluted to uselessness by the time their orders penetrated to the remote battle lines.

Now, however, there is evident on the Communist side the same eager readiness to strike at any foe of Soviet Russia—present or potential—that has been so almost mirthfully evident in other countries where until recently the Communists were all-out on the pacifist line.

On the other side of the equation there has been a considerable readiness on the part of certain Government leaders, notably Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek himself, to make a strong effort toward appeasing the Chinese Reds if there were any hopeful signs pointing to real collaboration. Chungking was well aware of the Oriental tendency to regard any sign of retreat (for whatever reason) as a sign of weakness, although at the same time when the appropriate moment is at hand there is always room for compromise in the Oriental character.

It appears likely that the Government has made rather generous provision for better treatment of the Reds, in view of their own changed attitude. According to the Tientsin Yung Pao—hardly an ideal source in view of the virtually airtight Japanese control of the Chinese press at Tientsin, yet sometimes even such a press gets facts not otherwise published—the Generalissimo has negotiated a "subsidy" of 2,000,000 Chinese dollars a month, in return for which the New Fourth is to be disbanded.

The word subsidy is unfair since this represents normal upkeep charges. Other sources speak of certain other concessions, probably including the right to build up guerilla forces and possible extending the zones of Communist military operations. At the same time it should be noted that on July 13 the Chinese Communists denied any intention to build up a separate Communist Army while calling for an international anti-Fascist front. In other words, they reiterated their pledge of unification with the Government and subordination to its orders which has been their avowed, but by no means always their real, policy since the united front was established after the Generalissimo's kidnapping at Sian and just before the outbreak of war with Japan.

Through this attitude and the procedure apparently under way, the New Fourth's strength of around 10,000 men will be incorporated in other units with perhaps some disbandment in view of the primarily guerilla nature of this unit. The New Fourth has always been a mere group of remnants of the former Communist Army. The primary group formed when the former Eighth Route Army was incorporated into the National Army was the Eighteenth Group Army, generally stated to number 45,000 men in three divisions although the Communists have often claimed far more and in fact have claimed as high as 500,000 men under arms. It has been the large claims of the Communists, in asking money and supplies for what Chungking regarded as a fantastically exaggerated group, which for many months has stood in the way of full agreement between the Government and the Red Troops nominally under its control.

Warned by U. S., Britain

That trouble has long been the order of the day may be judged from the fact that it was on Oct. 19, 1940, that the New Fourth was instructed by Chungking to move north of the Yellow River.

The failure of the New Fourth to obey this order, and the subsequent friction and actual fighting between New Fourth and Kuomintang-controlled troops, caused fears that civil war might be about to put an end to China's resistance to Japan and there were reports of confidential intimations to the Generalissimo by Nelson T. Johnson, at that time American Ambassador to China, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, then and still the British Ambassador, that such a catastrophe must be avoided or aid from America and Britain could not be continued.

The Eighteenth Group seems never to have taken up the cause of the New Fourth, but in January there was apparently active punitive attack by Government forces on New Fourth troops and political workers and it was later announced the New Fourth was to be considered as no longer in existence. As with many other things in China, however, this "paper" liquidation did not take place.

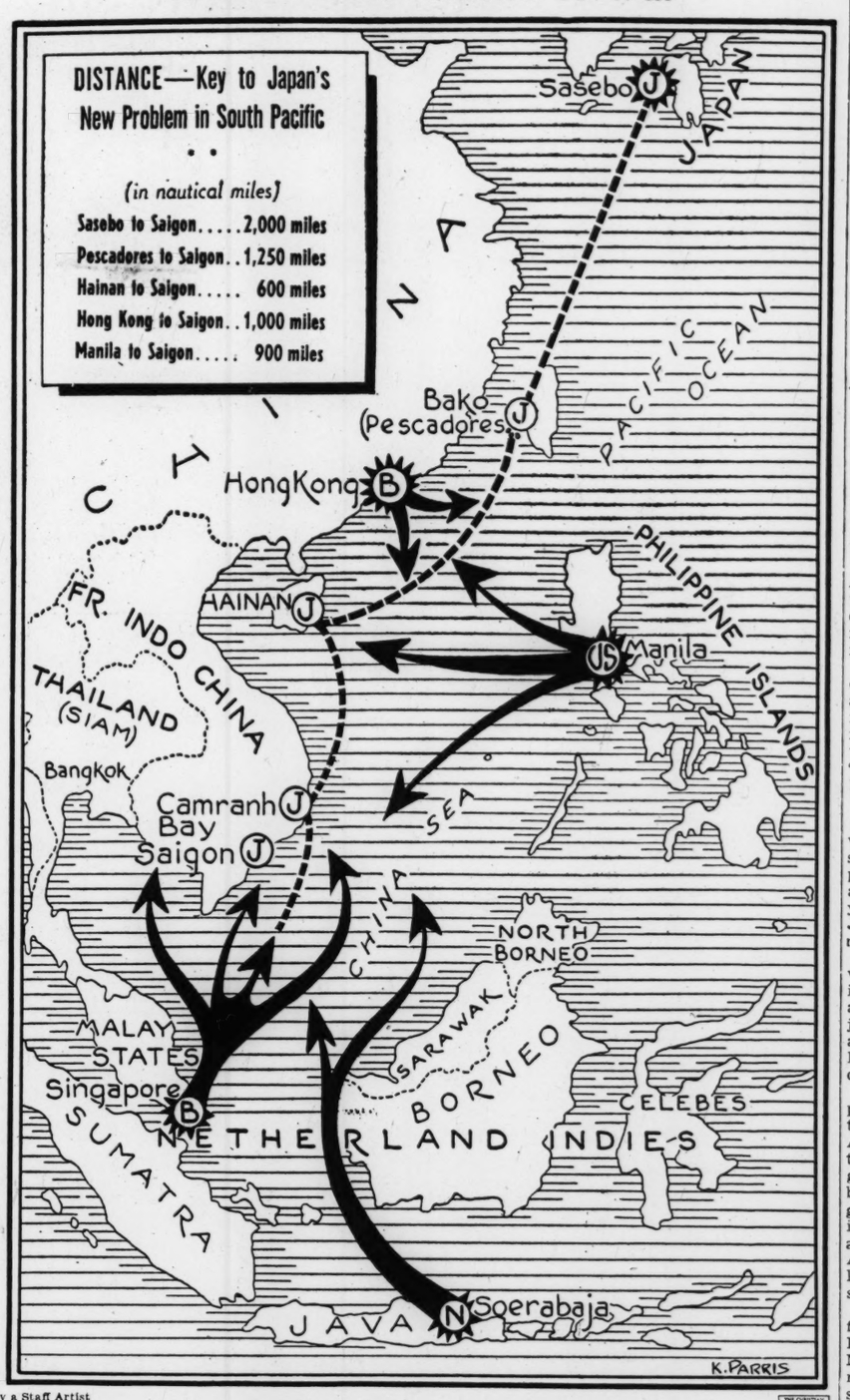
It is extremely difficult to trace with any accuracy the course of the battles, the number of those engaged or considered parts of the New Fourth group (with political workers, they have been estimated to number as high as 100,000), or the actual facts between the paper statements put out by both sides. But it seems clear now that the long-continuing phase of potential split between the Chinese Kuomintang and the Communists is at as much of an end as is ever written to such complex affairs in such a tremendous, vague country as China.

Many Basic Differences

Only a very rash prophet, or one little experienced in Chinese affairs, would venture to forecast complete harmony from now on. There are too many fundamental differences between the Kuomintang, and Kuomintang-ruled Chungking, an dthe Chinese Communists for that. But the world situation, especially that centering on Germany and Russia, has effectively driven the Communists into the official Chinese Government line as the best means within the hands of the Chinese Reds to serve the interests of their own country and their ideological fatherland, the U. S. S. R., alike.

It is of interest likewise to note how this general international situation has had its effects upon Japan, causing among other things a fresh tendency to bolster up the hitherto impotent Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking with a loan of 300,000,000 yen plus permission to recruit more troops. The recognition of Nanking by Germany and its own puppet satellites is another indication of new "United Fronts" hardening in the heat of world crisis. German prestige is reported to have dropped from "poor" to a vanishing-point in all patriotic Chinese circles. While Japan feels pressed into Germany's cause, it is doubtful whether current events are causing the Japanese-German marriage of convenience to assume any fresh romantic glamor in the eyes of thousands of wistful Nipponese who rightly identify it with the increased tightening of their belts—and their plight.

South Pacific Scales of War



By a Staff Artist

Land of Rising Sun Scans New Horizon

Dotted line shows extended Japanese communications, while heavy line, from main British, Netherlands, and American bases show the strategic points at which the democratic powers can cut off any Japanese naval thrust in the South Pacific. Spoked circles show main naval bases and circles the secondary bases—"J" for Japanese, "B" for Britain, US" for American and "N" for Netherlands.

China Unweakened

MANILA, July 31 (AP)—Alfred Kohlberg of New York, who recently completed a three-weeks' inspection tour of Chinese war zones, said yesterday, "despite confusion and a tremendous lack of everything, the Chinese seem prepared to carry on forever."

Mr. Kohlberg, Director of the American Medical Aid to China Bureau, arrived by Clipper from Hong Kong.

He said more effective aid to China is being accomplished by flying more urgently needed supplies from Hong Kong to Chungking, with three planes leaving the British Crown Colony nightly.

He added that supplies for China are being stranded at Rangoon because of inability to transport them fast enough over the Burma Road.

Mr. Kohlberg reported that since the start of the war some 1,700,000 casualties have registered at base hospitals. This figure does not include dead or fatally wounded.

'Desperation' Key to Japan

Continued from Page 1

there. Transportation of adequate supplies would have required the use of such a large number of ships that suspicion would have been aroused and information of what was going on would have become known.

Consequently, Japan proceeds to project an expedition against an objective about 2,000 miles from its nearest major base at Sasebo, dependent on the supplies it carries and to be received in the future.

Bases Inadequate

True, no resistance from French authorities was anticipated or made, and there are intermediate bases of sorts in the Pescadores west of Formosa and at Hainan, distant 1,250 and 800 miles respectively from Saigon, and but slightly less from Camranh Bay. But these bases possess none of the attributes needed to support a major expedition.

Manila and Hong Kong are both strong bases lying athwart Japan's route from home country to the territory it has elected to "protect." Both are heavily fortified. Hong Kong, or to be accurate, its capital Victoria, is on an island which possesses great natural strength. Manila can only be taken by an attack in force overrunning the difficult terrain of northern Luzon, for the defense of which the President has called into the service of the United States, the military forces of the Philippines. Any attack on Manila from the south can, by reason of certain geographical features, be countered by a comparatively small force.

So to save its face by bringing China to terms, Japan has elected to affront the nations that have shown unprecedented patience with its antics during the past 20 years in general and since 1937 in particular.

Burma Project

Once established in Indo-China, it may be expected that Japan's immediate plans are to infiltrate Thailand sufficiently to establish air bases from which the Burma Road can be blasted in an effort to stop the constantly increasing flow of war materials going to the Chinese. If China were deprived of these supplies, with Russia probably having little material to spare at the present time, Chinese resistance to Japan would be seriously affected.

[So far, Japanese bombings of the road linking Burma and Kunming, Capital of Yunnan Province, have been mainly hindered by distance and flying conditions. But within the past week Randall Gould, former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, reported that sections of the Burma road were being defended by American-made planes. Fighter defense of China's supply route would add a new factor to Japanese efforts to block this artery.]

Doubtless Japan hopes no effective objection will be imposed by the United States and Great Britain to a foray into Thailand. Perhaps what has been openly done so far is merely a feeler and future operations will be tempered to meet exigencies as they arise. But it is a desperate gamble that has been taken. Already the retaliatory measures that have been put into effect amount to what is a total embargo on Japanese trade in practically every port of the world still open to commerce, except those in nearby Asia.

Bankruptcy Foreseen

Those who profess to know state that these measures will bankrupt Japan within six months and will deprive it of practically every essential commodity required by its military machine. Oil, iron ore and scrap, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminum, cotton, wool; in fact, all the materials needed to wage modern war can be included because Japan itself produces practically none of them. And by the same token Japan can dispose of none of its products such as raw and processed silk on which it depends for its foreign exchange.

From a military point of view Japan has placed itself in an untenable postion. It has thrust an expedition into territory which will prove a cul-de-sac should concerted armed opposition be brought to bear.

With a vulnerable line of communication and no real advantage gained except a temporary amount of prestige at home for an army with a sadly tarnished reputation, Japan will find it difficult to vindicate the move it has made.

Singapore and Soerabaja are still well over the horizon, and after assessing the stands taken by Great Britain and the United States in reply to its recent aggression, Japan can be fairly certain that any further encroachments will meet with even stronger reprisals.

If the Indo-China move proves to be a feint to mask a Japanese attack on Siberia, it unquestionably will be at a price not contemplated when planned.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Dutch Would Fight

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands today declared that should circumstances arise in the East Indies "which would force a fight upon us, there is no doubt whatsoever that we would with our allies accept that fight."

What Does the Future Hold For Japanese Born in U. S.?

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Here in the Nation's largest Japanese colony, chief effects of the freezing of assets in the economic warfare with Japan have been two fold:

1. A major blow to the entire foreign trade of southern California.

2. A major increase in obstacles in the path toward complete Americanization of the nisei—American-born citizens of Japanese stock.

If trade with Japan is cut off completely by the war, Los Angeles Harbor will lose its major foreign customer.

In 1938, Japan purchased $45,000,000 worth of materials through this harbor. Japan's all-time high, representing 35 per cent of the total exports through this port. In 1940, Japan's purchases slumped to $29,500,000, or 25 per cent of the port total.

In the two-way problem of Americanization, the nisei find themselves facing the inevitable decision of whether to back their native land or the land of their fathers in the event of war itself.

The other half of the Americanization problem is that of the attitude of so-called "white Americans" toward their yellow-skinned fellow-citizens, who comprise two thirds of the 39,000 residents in "Little Tokyo" here, and of the 120,000 in California.

Difficult Problem

Mounting anti-Japanese feeling which culminated in the official steps against Nippon was accompanied in some quarters here with an increasing tendency to lump all yellow-skinned residents of the Japanese colony together as Japanese and therefore as un-American.

If this tendency was unfair, it was perhaps balanced by a growing appreciation throughout this area that the nisei have a difficult job balancing natural, understandable feelings toward their native land and the land of their ancestors.

In the van of those who appreciate the nisei's problem are those who blame the "white Americans" for forcing the nisei to keep segregated, on racial grounds alone, while American-born children of other racial groups, such as Slavs, Jews, Italians, and Mexicans, are encouraged to become fully accepted Americans just because there is less difference in skin color or eye slant.

Nevertheless, vigilance against fifth columnists has required the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Navy, Army, and even Dies Committee representatives to keep a sharp eye on nisei and issei (Japan-born) residents.

Given Clean Slate

However, what amounted almost to a clean slate on the issue of loyalty was given at a recent luncheon sponsored by the Central Japanese Association Welfare Committee, and attended by the United States District Attorney for Southern California, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and the County's District Attorney. The attitude of the latter trio was summed up by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who said:

"If war does come (and we continue to hope it will not), the resident Japanese will face a difficult, and I hope none too unpleasant, situation. We have every reason to have faith in your loyalty. You have demonstrated by every sign called to my attention your desire to serve as loyal Americans, for which I commend you."

The nisei, whose average age is 21 years, have been aware of the potentially increased discrimination which the shooting stage might bring. The delicate course being followed at present was outlined by the Rafu Shimpo, the bilingual daily locally owned and operated without subsidy or ties with Japan, according to its editor, Togo Tanaka, himself a nisei and college graduate.

"We haven't seen very many persons excited about headlines yet," said an editorial. "That's a good sign among resident issei and nisei. We've seen this thing coming for some time. To meet it, we have bolstered ourselves with moral preparedness. That's why all this emphasis on our Americanism, our part in the national defense program, our stress upon where we stand."

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The Home Guard: U. S. Contribution

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—American motorized units are occupying a unique position among Britain's 1,750,000 home guards who celebrate today the completion of their first year of operational service.

It has been a year of great progress for the vast garrison of spare-time soldiers, despite the handicap of the tardy arrival of equipment. And the Americans, under the outstanding tactician, Gen. Wade Hays of Norfolk, Va., look back with particular satisfaction, having bested detachments of the celebrated Coldstream Guards in several exercises and captured a divisional headquarters so speedily in one big scale maneuver recently that senior officers of the British Army have found themselves being seriously questioned.

While the bulk of the Home Guards have had to wait a long time for weapons, ammunition, and other equipment to come through to them after the more urgent needs of the regular fighting forces were attended to, the Americans were able to outfit themselves at once with the help of the folk back home. They provided their own cars which they drive in convoy at 60 miles an hour—considerably faster than the British Regular Army formations move—and all are armed with Winchester automatic guns.

They Stress Speed

More than any other Home Guard contingent they have been able to prove the importance of speed in all phases of modern warfare. And this quality is largely responsible for the excellent showing against some of the finest professional soldiers in the world.

This statement implies no invidious comparison reflecting upon the rest of the Home Guard, for the duties and system of training of the Americans have been quite different from other components of the organization. They operate directly under Lieut. Gen. Sir Bertram Sergison-Brooke, Commander-in-Chief of the London District and do not have to do regular guard mounting which takes up so much time of the Home Guards as a whole.

Lessons Learned

The ranks of the men who sport the red American eagle at the shoulder of their well-tailored battle dress and on the doors of their camouflaged automobiles have been depleted by the gravitation of many of the younger members into the regular fighting services. A plan is being discussed now for linking up "the gangsters," as the American Home Guards are popularly nicknamed, with a new contingent being recruited from Canadian residents here.

Naturally, General Hays' men have had great satisfaction in operating as an all-American team. But their approach to work was exemplified in a remark one of their sergeants — a well-known newspaperman — made to this writer after the capture of the Division Headquarters during maneuvers: "I can honestly say I would rather it had not happened," he said, "because it gives a misleading impression of the British Army's general efficiency for a bunch of American businessmen to get away with a thing like that, even though it taught a useful lesson."

This is not the first lesson the Home Guard has taught the regular troops during exercises like those presently proceeding in particular earnestness all over the country. For officers in the volunteers, now holding the King's commission as do those in the Army proper, include a high proportion of seasoned soldiers and the majority of their men are enthusiastic enough to benefit to the utmost from the ever increasing number of instruction classes arranged.

There must have been just about the finest display of war ribbons to be seen in any one place in Britain when 64 Generals of the Home Guards assembled the other day to take the first course provided for Zone Commanders.

Many Changes Made

Among the students was Sir Hugh Gough, famous military character, now commanding a Home Guard area in London, and it was typical of the Home Guards' lack of pretentiousness that the generals were expected to clean their own boots and that one of their instructors should be Second Lieutenant Hugh Slater, Chief of Staff to the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, one of the original instructors in the Home Guard before it was taken over by the War Office.

The Home Guard has undergone an astonishing transformation since it first came into being in May, 1940, just after the Netherlands had been overrun by the Nazis and when the imminent fall of Belgium and France raised up the stark threat of an invasion of Britain that would have been far easier then than at any time since.

In those anxious days when a radio appeal drew an overwhelming response, local defense volunteers, as they were then named, were simply bands of citizens armed with any old arms they could get hold of, dependent on local initiative and patriotism, with a central organization of the sketchiest order, with no distinction of rank, no organization or discipline in the military sense, and no uniform beyond an armlet.

At first the local defense volunteers appeared to be little more than a cross between a sporting event and an epic. But local defense volunteers had something beneath the surface. These hidden qualities emerged more clearly as their organization took on a firmer shape without losing the essential local character, as they were placed on official footing under the War Office, as their training and their scope expanded to turn them into a Home Army that could release a striking force of the regular army for use outside of Britain, and as their liaison with professional troops tightened.

A Fighting Force

Arrangements were made for compensation to be paid for the loss of wages if the volunteers, drawn from all walks of life, were called for fulltime emergency service at the orders of the War Office. The fruits of their private enterprise, such as the training school at Osterly Park, were taken under the administration of the authorities, the issue of regulation Army battle dress became general, more and more arms and equipment were placed at their disposal. Officers, instead of being full privates with special duty of command, were given the King's commission that would enable them to take charge of ordinary troops if necessary.

The Home Guard in short grew almost overnight to became a valuable adjunct and integral part of the armed forces of the Crown.

The latest instructional development is the establishment of the traveling wing of the Home Guard school that tours districts where local instructors are unable to get to school or where aid of the regular troops is not easily available. In this way the mountain goes to Mohamet to permit the arrangement of week-end and evening courses.

Equipment Improved

The battle dress including anklets, boots and so forth already have been issued to cover the known strength of the Home Guard, steel helmets are following them on the same scale. The volunteers are receiving more submachine guns, machine guns, grenades, ammunition, revolvers, bomb projectors, and antitank weapons to augment their rifles. There is still room for criticism over the arrival of supplies, but this is an industrial not a military problem, and as it is progressively eased the Home Guard with Gen. Lord Bridgman as command-in-chief assumes a more and more important role in Britain's defensive setup.

At the present time as the Home Guard is locked periodically in mimic combat with an army force employing tanks and parachutists and all the other concomitants of invasion, emphasis is being laid on the importance not only of manning road blocks and other local strong points and keeping a constant vigil—these always have been the Home Guards primary duties since their strong suit is local knowledge—but also on the development of guerrilla tactics the way the Russians are said to be doing so brilliantly against the Germans.

King and Queen See U. S.-Built Tanks

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in Southern England, July 31

King George and Queen Elizabeth watched speedy United States-built tanks in action today in a planes-versus-tanks sham battle.

The King and Queen then saw a squadron of Spitfires diving at more than 300 miles an hour hurtle past less than 20 feet above the ground, raking the tanks with cannon fire.

This demonstration, in which the planes theoretically put the tanks out of action, was only one phase of maneuvers of mechanized forces which Their Majesties watched through the morning.

The 'Dinkum Oil' Must Come Out

Wide World

'Office' of Australian Troops' Newspaper

View of the quarters at the front in North Africa where the Aussies put out the Tobruk Truth, nicknamed the Dinkum Oil. The soldiers' paper is published regularly and keeps the defenders of Tobruk informed of world events and events whereby the British Navy has kept sea communications open. Well-organized everyday activities have been developed within the town. Passed by the British Censor.

Militia Call Puts Australia Nearer a Total War Footing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 31 — Announcement yesterday by Minister for the Army Percy Spender that something like a quarter of Australia's militia had been called up for full time service beginning Oct. 1 is one more move to put the Nation on a total war basis. The actual number called up was not given.

The number of Australian troops available for home defense exclusive of the recently established Home Guard was originally to be about 125,000. The number of troops that have enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, serving in the Middle East, Singapore, Tobruk, and elsewhere, is estimated at about 175,000.

Australia's defense establishment divides itself into four categories. First is the Australian Imperial Force; second is the militia, composed of the youth of the country called in for compulsory training and liable to service anywhere in Australia should the need arise; third is the garrison battalions—soldiers of the World War who have enlisted for garrison duty within the Commonwealth; and fourth is the newly formed Home Guard of 50,000 men.

Former Soldiers Basis of Guard

The basis of the Home Guard is the old Volunteer Defense Corps, which was established by the Returned Soldiers' League. Members of the League have been attending night parades twice a week in addition to fairly regular week-end camps.

Announcing the Government's decision to give official recognition to the Returned Soldiers' Army and name it the Home Guard, Mr. Spender said enrollment will be for the period of the war. Full-time service will not be required, for most are middle-aged businessmen, either carrying on their own businesses or holding more or less responsible positions in the commercial and industrial world here.

Relief From Service

"Should the need for continuous service arise it will be met by a shift system," the Minister explained.

With an enemy knocking at the front door, even the most hard-pressed businessman should be able to give, say, every second week to the Home Guard. But if he can't do this, there is for him a way out not open to the ordinary soldier for, says the Minister, "a volunteer in this force may retire at any time providing he gives his immediate commander 14 days' notice of his intention."

Militia and Garrison Battalions are on a different footing. They may be mobilized for service in Australia at a moment's notice and may be held for service as long as required.

Despite the different conditions allowed to the new Home Guard, it is no ill-disciplined group. While awaiting full official recognition, its members have been training themselves. They have even contributed £25,000 for the corps' upkeep and have provided their own rations and equipment for camps and parades.

Whenever possible these old soldiers of the World War have borrowed modern weapons to bring themselves up-to-date.

With full Government recognition they will be assured of equipment; but it is very likely that they will retain their own transport system which, under a recent surprise test, enabled a force to man a defensive position well outside Sydney within two hours of the first call going out.

Living Costs Soar in Australia Under Labor Lack on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The steady rise of living costs in Australia, despite all efforts at stabilization by the official price-fixers, is giving the Government serious concern.

The difficulty is rendered the more acute through the prospects of labor shortage, which is already tending to send prices up. This shortage has been hastened by the intensified recruiting which has been in progress in Australia ever since the British reverses in Greece and North Africa—a fact that offers the best reply to those who talked of discouragement in the Dominions.

The shortage is affecting in particular farmers and pastoralists who, because of the large percentage of enlistments among field workers, are finding it extremely difficult to carry on normal operations.

There is also a shortage of labor in secondary industries, including those engaged in munition-making. To offset this shortage the Australian Government has introduced compulsory exemption of certain age groups, and also is energetically pushing forward with a nationwide plan for the training of youths as mechanics and machinists for war industries as well as for the Army and Air Force.

The introduction of women into industry and as farm workers is being advocated by many authorities, and employers are being asked to replace enlisted men with women and girls, particularly in the clerical professions.

Queensland, being Australia's biggest primary producing State, is bearing the brunt of the labor shortage. In farming districts the dearth of manpower has become so acute that some farmers have had to ask available harvesters to work up to 65 hours a week, compared with the normal 44 or 48 hours. This added labor cost, together with the drop in primary exports caused by lack of shipping, is partly to blame, according to Government officials, for the steady rise in living costs.

Exile Government Of Netherlands Strengthens Policy

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31 (CP)—Reorganization of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile in London to lend further strength to its policy of "combating Germany and her accomplices with all possible strength" is disclosed here.

F. H. Groenman, Netherlands Minister to Canada, said the Cabinet shuffle confers wider and more clearly defined duties on Prime Minister Pieter Gerbrandy, "so as to bring the war effort of the different departments more closely into line."

Previously, he said, the Prime Minister was known as President of the Council of the Ministers, but his duties had not been definitely outlined.

He said the Defense Department has been split up into a War and Naval Department because "of the growing importance of naval activity." Interior Minister Hendrik van Boeijen becomes Interim War Minister, and Vice-Admiral Johannes Theodorus Furstner is appointed Navy Minister.

Information Aid Resigns in London

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — Lord Davidson, Controller of Production in the Ministry of Information, resigned today. He was appointed March 17.

Lieut. Gen. Norman D. Scorgie, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry, was granted leave of absence.

The departure of the two key officials was taken as indicating that Brendan Bracken, the new Minister, had begun a clean-up from the top.

Lord Davidson and General Scorgie both had been the targets of critics demanding reforms in the handling of news and propaganda.

Lord Davidson, former private secretary to Lord Baldwin, was in charge of publications, propaganda articles and films. He was expected to take another Government job abroad.

Italian Prisoners To Work in Britain

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The War Office yesterday announced the arrival of 2,000 Italian prisoners who will be put to work farming, digging ditches, draining and reclaiming wasteland to bolster Britain's food supply.

Labor camps have already been built to house them.

C. I. O. Head Wants Smith On Labor Board Again

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt was urged by Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, last night to reappoint Edwin S. Smith to the Labor Relations Board when his term expires on Aug. 27.

Mr. Murray wrote the President that "in the face of the most vicious attacks from anti-labor groups" against the Board, Mr. Smith "has refused to engage in any appeasement at the expense of the workers but has courageously continued to enforce the mandate of Congress."

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Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
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Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m) 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 11.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Lecture on Christian Science, Sunday, August 18, 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Reds Say Treaty With Poland Unifies Slavs Against Nazis

MOSCOW, July 31 (AP)—Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, hailed the Polish-Russian agreement today as the beginning of the unification of the Slav people for a struggle against Germany.

Agreements with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia as well as Poland were called "a heavy blow to the rear of the Fascist invaders. Pravda said they would provide a mighty stimulus for intensification of guerrilla warfare in the deep rear of Hitler's armies."

Quits in Protest

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—August Zaleski, the Foreign Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, resigned as a result of yesterday's agreement with Soviet Russia, it was learned last night. Some of the other Ministers were expected to follow suit.

Polish Anthem Heard

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 31 (AP)—The Polish national anthem was heard today being played and sung over the Russian Radio. An announcer explained that Poles were fighting with the Russians against Germany.

[Soviet Russia and the Polish Government - in - Exile yesterday in London signed an agreement freeing Polish prisoners in Russia, scrapping the Russian - German partition of Poland, and pledging mutual Russian-Polish aid in the war against Germany.]

Canada and U. S. Join In Explosives Move

OTTAWA, July 31 (AP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced last night the completion of plans for establishment of an informal Canada - United States Committee to integrate the explosives and chemical production programs of the two countries to insure the most efficient use of facilities and supplies.

Mr. Howe said the international committee is being established "as a result of the heavy demands and the general shortage" of chemicals and explosives in North America.

"It seems probable that we shall have to make arrangements for the manufacture of certain other chemicals in Canada," he said. "We may also co-operate with the United States in arranging for the manufacture of certain other chemicals which may be required by them."

Canada's chemical and explosives program involves a capital expenditure of $110,000,000, Howe said.

$10,000 Fund Awaits 'Some Poor Boy or Girl'

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP) — A trust fund of more than $10,000 was left for "some poor boy or girl" in the will of Paul A. Barth, commission merchant, who passed on last Feb. 13.

The document filed in Surrogate's Court yesterday provided that the beneficiary be selected by his executor.

High Wages Paid U. S. Ferry Pilots Are Held Justified

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, defended yesterday the employment of 162 United States ferry pilots at annual salaries of nearly $8,000.

"I cannot get personnel from the Air Force who are wanted for other matters, and I have to get the best aviators I can and this is the only way I can do it," he said.

He had been asked by a House of Commons member if the work of United States pilots in ferrying planes to England were "five times as valuable" as that of British pilots flying "the same machines on active service in the face of the enemy."

Mr. Moore-Brabazon said that the United States fliers were paid 1,937 pounds, 17 shillings, 9 pence (about $7,748) annually and that the wages were exempt from the British income tax.

Albanians Restored Under Italian Deal

ROME, July 31 (AP)—Under a special agreement with the Italian Government Albanian authorities have taken over the affairs of their country, it was announced officially today.

Ever since the Fascist occupation of Albania more than two years ago, the little kingdom's affairs were handled by the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Library Head to Quit

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The British Library of Information announced yesterday the forthcoming retirement of its Director, Sir Angus Fletcher, who has held the post since 1927.

U.S. May Forego Canadian Gold In Favor of Defense Metals

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The joint Canadian-United States Economic Defense Board was working today on a plan for this Nation to switch from buying a yearly total of $200,000,000 worth of Canadian gold it doesn't need and begin taking in its place strategic base metals vital to defense preparations.

The War Department yesterday ordered $16,346,840 worth of war supplies from Canadian manufacturers in a new move to give effect to the Administration's announced policy of establishing the closest possible economic relations with Canada.

Letter contracts were given to War Supplies, Ltd., of Ottawa for the following:

Advanced trainers with spare parts and technical data, $12,604,100.

British-type link trainers for instrument flying and landing, $2,132,250.

Primary trainers with spare parts and technical data, $1,234,570.

Rubber anti-gas gloves, $375,290.

Formal contracts covering these orders will be awarded later. War Supplies, Ltd., is a Canadian corporation which acts as a clearing house for contract relations between the United States and Canada, and the names of the factories which actually will produce the aircraft and gloves were not disclosed.

In addition to these orders authoritative sources disclosed that the Canadian and United States board members have reached an agreement calling for greatly increased American purchases from Canada of aluminum, asbestos, antimony, bauxite, copper, nickel, sulphur, zinc, chrome, brass, cobalt, magnesium, manganese, mica, stainless steel, titanium and selenium.

The switch from gold to industrial metals represents the first major project undertaken by the international board, established to speed the mobilization of North American resources and co-ordinate defense efforts.

While the plan does not contemplate the cessation of Canadian gold production, officials said that Canadian manpower and machinery would be diverted in an increasing degree to production of the strategic metals.

Border Trade

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—A dozen Senators were disclosed today to be working for modification of Canadian Government restrictions which curtail spending by Canadians in the United States.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, a leader of the movement, said Canada had forbidden its nationals to spend any money in this country for other than business purposes. He said that even when a Canadian desires to come to the United States on business, his government puts a limit on the amount of money he can spend.

A group of Senators from States bordering Canada met recently and empowered Senator White to pick a committee to discuss the matter with the State Department and Canadian diplomatic authorities here.

Senator White said in an interview that there are many U. S. towns whose entire economy has been built on that trade.

"Of course, Canada has imposed the restrictions to support her own currency, but there is a question of whether she would not be better off to let a few million dollars come to this country," the Senator said. "She certainly would be better off from the standpoint of friendly relations."

He declared that Maine, Washington and Michigan were among the States "hard hit" by the Canadian restrictions.

U. S.-Built Tomahawks Down 41 Planes in Middle East

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The United States-built Curtiss P-40, known to the British as the Tomahawk, was credited with destroying 41 opponents in Middle East operations during a two-month period ending July 28, the Air Ministry News Service said today.

"Many of the planes shot down were ME109s (German Messerschmitt fighters)," a Royal Air Force officer was quoted as saying, "which were destroyed in their first clashes with Tomahawks.

Six bombers flown by the French in the Syrian struggle were shot down by Tomahawk pilots, the service added.

At the same time it was disclosed in London that Britain's big new Stirling bombers have a wing-spread of 99 feet, are 87 feet, three inches long and many are powered by engines built in the United States.

Some have four 1,400 horsepower Bristol-Hercules engines, a British type, but others have four Wright double-row, 1,350 horsepower Cyclones.

Their speed, bomb capacity, and guns still are secrets, but British sources said their armament is "very heavy," including gun turrets both front and rear.

[Jane's authoritative All the World's Aircraft lists the United States' Boeing B-17 four-engined bomber's dimensions as 67 feet, 10½ inches in length and 103 feet, 9 inches in wingspan. Four 1,100 Wright Cyclone nine-cylinder radial air-cooled engines are its power plant.]

Economic Defense

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The United States Government's measures for economic defense have "greatly strengthened" Britain's blockade of the Axis, Ministry of Economic Warfare officials declared.

They said, however, that they could give "no definite answer" to questions whether the economic blockade of Japan would be enforced 100 per cent or whether some products still would be exchanged between the British and Japanese Empires.

Mediterranean Needs Plug

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Sixteen ships trading between Continental France and French colonies have been intercepted since the beginning of May, Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare said today in a written reply to a parliamentary query, but "the position is still not satisfactory."

Two of the ships were intercepted by the Allied Netherlands Navy, Mr. Dalton said, the others by the British.

Mr. Dalton added that the Government attached "greatest importance" to the checking of traffic to and from the French Mediterranean port of Marseille "since the bulk of the cargoes there are seized by the Germans and Italians."

Nazis Say More Sunk

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today that U-boats pursuing "scattered remnants" of a British convoy attacked in the Atlantic had sunk five more armed merchant vessels, totaling 24,000 tons, bringing the whole toll of destruction to 24 merchant ships totaling 140,500 tons.

Germans reported July 29 that 19 merchant ships, a destroyer and a corvette were sunk after a running attack lasting for two days and two nights by submarines and their "safety craft" protection.

DNB, official German News Agency, reported that another 3,000-ton merchantman was sunk by the German airforce east of Lowestoft while a number of airports in southeast England were attacked with "good success."

Franco's Aid Sees Ruin for U. S. in War

MADRID, July 31 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer has given Italian journalists an interview in which he is quoted as saying that United States intervention in the war "would signify ruin of the United States and the world." The Madrid press printed the interview under a Rome dateline, saying it was obtained in Madrid.

Assuming that the United States will enter the war and that Russia will be defeated, Senor Serrano Suñer said that "Europe will have enough for herself, and European autarchy will provoke collapse of United States economy."

Out of this, Senor Serrano Suñer was quoted, will come social revolution in the United States which will be of incalculable importance since the democratic system already is in a process of liquidation and this rich materialistic nation lacks the feeling of unity and sacrifice which animates poor nations."

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U. S. Shipping Men Confident They Can Deliver Aid to Reds

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—American shipping officials today expressed complete confidence that ways will be found to deliver to the Soviet Union the war materials promised to Moscow by Lend-Lease Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

Granting that the problem of delivery to Russia is more complicated than that of delivery to Britain, officials declare, nevertheless, that the Maritime Commission's Division of Emergency Shipping and British shipping authorities will see to it that goods reach the important Russian front.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in charge of defense oil co-ordination, has asked the Office of Production Management to grant priority on the manufacture of 10,000 steel drums for the shipment to the Soviet Union of aviation gasoline and other petroleum products.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Oil Co-ordinator, simultaneously announced that the State Department had already granted export licenses to the Amtorg Trading Corporation for a "considerable volume of these exports" and that arrangements are now being made on the Pacific Coast for their shipment to Russia.

Three Possible Routes

It is declared here that, while the United States and Great Britain are tight for shipping, it will be possible to find enough cargo vessels to carry all the goods which this country may manufacture for Russia in the coming months or upon which Britain may take deferred delivery in order to send them to the Eastern Front.

There are at least three ways by which American goods might go directly from this country to Russia.

1. Across the Pacific to the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

2. To the Near East, either through the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and thence to Russia by way of the Caucasus region.

3. To India and thence through Afghanistan.

It is also suggested that American warplanes, particularly bombers, could fly from this country to Russia by way of Alaska and Siberia.

It is recognized here that while these routes all have their difficulties, they could all be utilized in time of emergency such as the present. In this connection, the Maritime Commission's Division of Emergency Shipping has stationed special representatives in far-flung sections of the world to expedite the movement of American vessels carrying strategic cargoes.

U. S. Experts at Work

Shipping experts are now at work at Durban, Calcutta, Singapore, Manila, Honolulu and in the Red Sea. It is expected that these men could help expedite the movement of goods to Russia. It is thought possible that an expert may be stationed at Vladivostok in the not too distant future.

In addition to the American and British ships which might be diverted to the Russian service, the Soviet Union had 246 ocean-going vessels of 2,000 gross tons or greater, totaling 938,357, on Jan. 1, 1941. It is not known how many of these ships were caught in the Baltic by the German attack, but it is presumed that a number were kept at Vladivostok in anticipation of such trouble.

Furthermore, America's shipbuilding program is expected to turn out three ships a week for the rest of 1941, thus affording an increasing amount of tonnage available for Pacific service.

Axis Boasts False

In commenting on Axis taunts that American aid will never reach Russia, officials here point out that American aid in substantial volume is now reaching British forces in the Near East and North Africa and that such a feat can be repeated in regard to Russia.

The Vladivostok route is looked upon here as the most likely one to be utilized, particularly as that port is the Eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Both the port and the railway have been keyed to handling a large volume of traffic since the war began and it is believed that a substantial volume of military equipment can be moved over the road.

At the same time, the practicability of using Vladivostok is seen to depend upon future events in the Far East since the Japanese Navy is in a position to exercise an airtight blockade over the port and its approaches. Shortly after the outbreak of Russo-German hostilities, the official Japanese spokesman hinted that the approaches to Vladivostok might be closed by Japan although this statement was not affirmed by the Japanese Government.

Stronger West Coast Defenses Sought

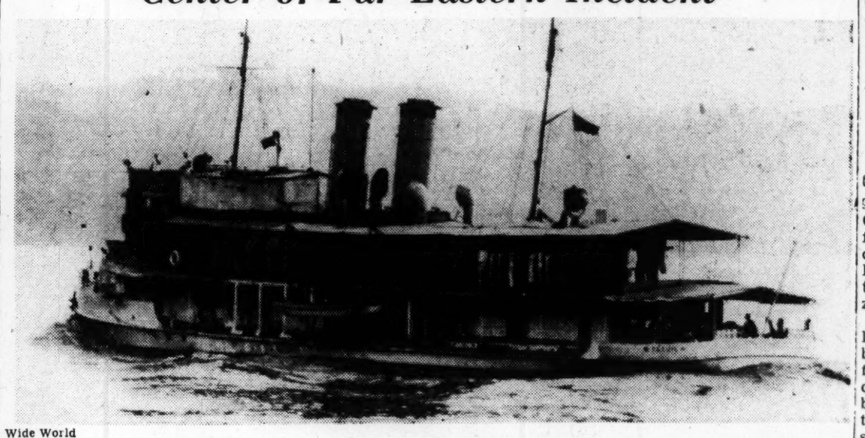
WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Strengthening of West Coast defenses by the United States and Canada was discussed with President Roosevelt yesterday by Mayor La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the joint United States-Canadian Defense Board.

Mr. La Guardia, recently returned from a conference with members of the Canadian Commission in Montreal, would not go into detail as to particular projects involved. He said only that emphasis was on West Coast defenses.

The Mayor also disclosed that the President wanted a real survey begun as soon as possible to determine the route of the proposed highway from the American Northwest to Alaska to facilitate emergency movement of defense personnel and equipment.

The big question is selecting the route, Mr. La Guardia said, adding that commissions have studied the project for years without any action being taken.

Center of Far Eastern Incident



Wide World

U. S. S. Tutuila

Gunboat of the United States Yangtze patrol which was damaged when Japanese bombs dropped near it during a raid on Chungking July 30. The vessel was anchored in the safety zone across the river from the Chinese Capital. Later the Japanese Foreign Minister apologized to the American Ambassador at Tokyo.

Nazis Claim Pincers Threaten Leningrad

Continued from Page 1

of Russian retreat along the Baltic Coast.

Pressure on this flank of the Eastern Front was pictured as growing steadily heavier.

At the same time, the High Command declared efforts of Red Army forces to rescue trapped Russian troops east of Smolensk had proved a costly failure and Germans again reported "fast approaching important decisions."

On the Smolensk front in the center, where the Russians are endeavoring to pinch off a German salient stuck through the Stalin Line toward Moscow, the German war bulletin reported that "encirclement of the enemy east of Smolensk was further tightened." Other sources said German mopping-up there had taken a heavy toll of the Russians.

Stubborn Fighting

The Russian communiqué said stubborn fighting continued particularly in the Smolensk and Zhitomir sectors and also in the Nevel and Novorzhev directions, with no important engagements elsewhere on the long front with the German invaders.

Meanwhile, the Red Air Force attacked German tanks and infantry, struck airdromes, and again bombed the Rumanian cities of Ploesti and Sulina, setting large fires, the communiqué said.

Complete destruction "a few days ago" of a motorized infantry regiment of German storm troopers in the Smolensk area was credited to the Red Army.

This regiment, the communiqué stated, belonged to a special detachment formed in 1940 from a former Berlin guards regiment and was highly valued by Hitler. All its members were "devoted Fascist fanatics," it said.

More than 2,000 of its members were killed or wounded and several hundred captured, along with 30 sub-machine guns, 12 heavy machine guns, 11 guns of other calibers, 14 antitank guns and many carloads of ammunition, the Russians asserted.

Brothers in Arms

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—A message signed by more than 50 British youth leaders and greeting Soviet youth as "our brothers in arms" was handed to Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky today by a delegation headed by Mr. Hector McNeill, Member of Parliament.

The message, whose signers included Miss Janet Margesson, daughter of Britain's War Secretary, Capt. David Margesson, expressed hope that "close friendship will grow up between the youth of Britain and the youth of the Soviet Union" and added that "together we can play a decisive part in securing a victory over Fascism which will open the future to youth everywhere."

'Ostland' Formed

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, announced today in a Helsingfors dispatch that German civil government had been introduced for the "Ostland" region, comprising the area south of the Dvina River conquered in the war on Soviet Russia.

The region's exact boundaries were not given but "Osland" includes former Lithuanian territory, DNB said.

It said the Reich's commissar for "Ostland" and the general commissioner for Lithuania appealed to the citizenry to join with the German civil government in reconstruction work.

Lithuania was divided into three administrative districts, Kaunas, Vilno and Schaulen.

Economic War Board Named

Continued from Page 1

against Japan, the visit to Russia of Harry Hopkins on the question of material American aid, and other moves fit together into a program with which America's own straining factories and unprecedented production also tie in.

Executive Orders

The executive order specified the functions of the new agency as follows:

1. Advise the President as to economic defense measures to be taken or functions to be performed which are essential to the effective defense of the Nations.

2. Co-ordinate the policies and actions of the several departments and agencies on activities relating to economic defense in order to insure unity and balance in the application of such measures.

3. Develop integrated economic defense plans and programs for co-ordinated action by the Departments and agencies concerned and use all appropriate means to assure that such plans and programs are carried into effect by such departments and agencies.

4. Make investigations and advise the President on the relationship of economic defense measures to postwar economic reconstruction and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States and to expedite the establishment of sound, peacetime international economic relations.

5. Review proposed of existing legislation relating to or affecting economic defense and, with the approval of the President, recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary or desirable.

Newspaper-Radio Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Statistics on the income and profits of newspaper-affiliated and non-newspaper radio stations were presented yesterday to the Federal Communications Commission, and immediately challenged.

De Quincy Sutton, FCC accountant, offered comparisons between 282 stations with newspaper connections and 452 non-newspaper stations, but conceded "other factors" might be necessary to reach fair conclusions.

Louis G. Caldwell, attorney for WGN, the Chicago Tribune's station, criticized the data because it did not include 31 stations owned and operated by networks among the non-newspaper stations.

Contending the network stations were the "largest and biggest money-makers," Mr. Caldwell said that if their profits and income on time sales were included among the non-newspaper stations, the figures would be equalized and would not indicate the newspaper stations had larger profits and income.

Mr. Sutton's statistical study indicated that the 282 newspaper-affiliated stations in 1940 had an average radiocast service income of $31,043, compared with $22,941 for the 452 stations without newspaper connections, and $182,614 for 31 stations operated and owned by the networks. The average for stations in all three groups was $32,-399.

Replying to a question by Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Sutton said his tables were not an attempt to show the effect of newspaper affiliation.

Sidney M. Kaye, counsel for the Newspaper-Radio Committee, challenged FCC data listing 282 newspaper-affiliated stations. He asserted that at least 17 of these stations had been sold, or that newspaper interest was so slight as to raise serious questions.

Pepper Raps Clark Proposal

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, battered with blunt words today at Senator D. Worth Clark's (D) of Idaho, suggestion that the United States "take over control" of Canada and all Latin America, possibly through establishment of puppet governments.

"There could have been no better news for Mr. Goebbels than Senator Clark's statement," declared the Florida Senator, a down-the-line supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policies.

"Even that Nazi master of propaganda could not have performed a more useful service for Germany in this hemisphere."

[Joseph Goebbels is the Reich's Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda.]

Senator Clark, speaking as an individual Senator and giving no indication that he planned to make a legislative effort to win support for the program, presented his idea for hemispheric hegemony in an interview July 29.

He offered his opinion that "the good neighbor policy has been a failure" and said that "instead of talking about sending soldiers to Europe we ought to think about using them here in our own hemisphere."

Senator Pepper remarked that it was "startling" to hear of a proposal to seize territory coming from "one of our isolationist friends."

"Compared with Senator Clark's," Senator Pepper said, "my suggestions pale into insignificance."

Senator Pepper aroused considerable international comment several months ago with a proposal that the United States take control of Dakar, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands in the interest of hemispheric defense.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, newly designated Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, dismissed Senator Clark's proposal with one word: "Horsefeathers."

Aeronautics Course For Syrian Youths

LONDON, July 31 (CP)—Training of young Syrian airmen will start next week with a course in general aeronautics, the British Broadcasting Corporation said.

Allied forces in Syria will supply the necessary modern equipment.

Fords to Provide Food Trucks For British Raid Victims

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31 (AP)—The Baltimore Sun in a copyright story from London said last night that Henry and Edsel Ford would furnish 200 to 300 emergency food vans to feed British citizens bombed out of their homes.

The trucks, with insulated containers to keep food hot, could go wherever they were needed, the story from Paul Patterson, publisher of the Baltimore Sun papers, said.

Mr. Patterson said the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., made the announcement. He arrived in London about 10 days ago.

Ford dealers would keep the vans ready for service, and they would be driven by the Women's Voluntary Service, taking food prepared in local communal kitchens or catering establishments, he said.

The vans could serve food over counters let down from the side, cafeteria style, or take it to a center where evacuees were gathered, he added. Local authorities would "reserve this emergency equipment, which will fill an ever-present gap in emergency feeding equipment, for exceptional conditions such as those following the German bombing of Coventry."

Railroads Prepare To Tighten Service

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Railroads have been asked to eliminate unnecessary passenger train services so as to be prepared to meet increased troop movements.

The Association of American Railroads said today that J. J. Pelley, President, had written carriers urging that they review "very carefully" their passenger service with a view to discontinuing passenger trains that are unnecessary and eliminating duplicating competitive services in excess of the needs of the public.

Mr. Pelley said virtually all available passenger cars were needed to handle the current service, and predicted an increase in troop movements in 1942 of 40 to 100 per cent.

Survey Finds U. S. Opinion Is More British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Fifty-three per cent of the American people believe this country should back Great Britain until Hitler is defeated in spite of the risks such a course involves, according to the latest survey of public opinion in the August issue of Fortune Magazine, out tomorrow.

Of this figure 12.4 per cent believe this country should have been fighting alongside Britain before this and 41.3 per cent indicated a change of opinion from a belief that this was not their war to the position that this country should back England in all necessary ways.

Among those polled, 16.3 per cent were against any move to lead the United States further toward war, 22.4 per cent were against American involvement, but in favor of giving full support to the Government program, and 7.6 per cent had not reached a decision.

In another questionnaire submitted only to the 41.3 per cent of the total who indicated a change from non-intervention to all-out aid to Britain, 89.4 per cent favored the use of the American Navy if necessary; 86.9 per cent the use of the Air Force and 69.3 per cent the use of the Army to aid Britain if necessary.

"It appears that 49.3 per cent of the Nation's population think this is our war and favor using the Navy if necessary," the survey report says. "If the 'don't knows' are eliminated, this comes to 55 per cent of the people with definite opinions, and the corresponding figure for using our air force is 54.1 per cent. In support of going into the war with our Army, the corresponding figure is a minority of 46.8 per cent. But this doesn't alter the fact that the public is ready for the United States to assume a belligerent part in defeating Hitler."

The poll also found that 66.9 per cent of those queried believe Britain has an even chance or more of losing the war if the United States does not give more help and 72.2 per cent hold that if Hitler defeats Britain, he will not be satisfied until he has tried to conquer the Americas.

In another sampling of opinion Fortune found that if the United States should go to war most of the people would be ready to accept willingly the sacrifices necessary to assure victory. Heavy majorities would be willing to pay higher taxes, cut gasoline consumption, spend time in home defense work and work 60 hours a week.

Of those polled, 39.7 would willingly support a national prohibition law; 17.5 would support it unwillingly; 32.8 would fight it activiely and 10 per cent voiced no opinion.

Gasolineless Nights in East Start Aug. 3 Under Ickes Rule

Continued from Page 1

reduction in gasoline consumption in the Eastern States, voluntary rationing to date has not achieved the reduction which must be accomplished if we are to avoid a more serious situation later.

"With a reduction in consumption of one-third, the retailer is faced with the necessity of reducing his operating costs. This no one can do alone. But if all cut their hours of operation to the same extent, the operating costs of all can be reduced to a degree proportionate to the reduced volume of business. This will operate to the benefit of the retailer and redound to the benefit of the public.

"We must bring supply and demand together. Everybody must cut consumption. Unless this first action achieves results, it must be followed by other steps to accomplish our end."

Night closing of filling stations has already received the approval of a petroleum industry committee for the Atlantic Coast, headed by H. W. Dodge, vice-president of the Texas Corporation, of New York.

Praise for Industry

Mr. Ickes was profuse today in his praise for the co-operation given him by the petroleum industry in the present crisis. He was particularly pleased with a $250,000 advertising campaign being conducted in the Eastern States to get people to conserve gasoline.

"Did you ever hear of an industry spending $250,000 to persuade people not to buy their products?" he asked reporters.

Greatest effect of night closing, Mr. Ickes said, would be to emphasize the seriousness of the Eastern shortage of gasoline to the average consumer. "The public generally hasn't wakened up to it yet," he explained.

Asked what he would do about gasoline "bootleggers," Mr. Ickes replied that they could probably be controlled through the source of supply. "At least, they can't make gasoline in their bathtubs," he said.

Ethics Not Discussed

All questions on the ethics of the failure of the United States to clamp down an "out-and-out" embargo on oil to Japan at a time when its own citizens are being restricted in their gasoline-buying were shunted aside by the Co-ordinator with the retort: "You ask the State Department about that."

Shortage of gasoline in the Eastern States is the direct effect of the transfer of 50 American oil tankers to Great Britain for use in carrying on war with Hitler. First real relief will come with the completion of a new pipeline from Southwestern oil fields, recently authorized by Congress.

Mr. Ickes was asked at one point whether there would be any prosecution of station operators defying the night time closing plan. He replied he did not think the legal authority to prosecute existed.

He told reporters also that Russia had requested use of two American tanker ships, to move aviation gasoline to Russia.

Russia has two tankers of its own available for moving this fuel, the Co-ordinator said, and he adde dthat the shipments of aviation gas in drums would be made aboard Russian merchantmen.

Another oil development was the signing by President Roosevelt of legislation to authorize construction of interstate petroleum pipelines in the interest of national defense.

Under the measure private corporations could get Government loans to finance pipelines. Government Departments or agents designated by the President could construct such lines, or private corporations could construct them at their expense, empowered to secure rights-of-way by eminent domain.

Cards to List Curbs

VICTORIA, British Columbia, July 31 (CP)—Small cards advising tourists of the new wartime gasoline regulations have been ordered for the British Columbia Government Travel Bureau and will be given all United States tourists entering the Province, according to Hon. W. J. Asselstine, Minister of Trade and Industry.

Reasons for the restrictions will be explained on the cards and co-operation of tourists requested.

Russians Speed Harvest Before Advance of Nazis

MOSCOW, July 31 (AP) — Russia announced today that its collective farmers were winning the battle of the grain fields, harvesting a bumper crop before the attacking Germans could interfere greatly

"Reports on the rapid progress of harvesting continue to pour in from all ends of the Soviet Union," said Tass, official news agency.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, especially mentioned progress of the harvest in the rich Ukraine, which has been penetrated by the Germans in the western border region. "The first days of harvesting of a bumper crop testify to the good organization of the collective farmers, men and women who are taking every step to gather the rich crop in the shortest possible time and without waste," Tass said.

"Everyone is working selflessly without regard for time and rest."

Pravda said that the Germans, "having commenced the war when our fields began to bloom and form ears, hoped to sow confusion in the ranks of Ukrainian collective farmers and so to hamper the harvesting.

"But the enemy miscalculated here, too. Certain of victory over the Fascist hordes, the people of the prosperous Ukraine are harvesting a bountiful crop with still more co-ordinated efforts than ever before."

Bevin Tells Peace Aims

Continued from Page 1

tives he was keeping in mind in formulating and carrying out a labor policy which would win the war and be suitable for peace afterward.

"We are striving not merely to preserve our liberty, but to utilize all that it means to lay the foundation of a more just age in the upward progress of civilization," he said. "That is the great thing which has emerged from this struggle and has inspired our inner workings."

The present trend of British labor policy, Mr. Bevin claimed, had produced general satisfaction among the British people. It had given hope to millions in Europe, and had brought an amazing response in the feeling and confidence of the United States, besides countering a former belief in the Soviet that this was an imperialistic war.

Essential Work Order

Mr. Bevin said the present British labor policy had been evolved through co-operation of employers, workers, and the Government. The program for controlling industry—the Essential Work Order—he said was more effective than the World War system of the "leaving certificate."

The Essential Work Order enables the Labor Minister to declare any undertaking or industry essential to the national effort and apply to it certain principles. These prevent the employer from dismissing the worker or the worker from leaving his employment except in special circumstances. The workers have a guaranteed wage in return for which they have to be available and ready to do the job, even if their services are not always required. Standard wages and welfare are defined.

Re-emphasizing that stabilization was the Government's fundamental policy on the wage question, Mr. Bevin expressed anew the Government's determination to prevent a wage and price race toward inflation.

Regarding claims of abnormal earnings by workers, he commended the rate-fixing procedure laid down by the Employers' Federation and the trades unions and contended that, provided the people did not go in for "madcap" schemes, wages would not be excessive.

Hits Class Distinction

"But I am always a little puzzled about these abnormal earnings," Mr. Bevin said. "I really think it is time that this class distinction came to an end. If somebody gets £1,000 (a year), £2,000 or £3,000, it is purely a conception, it is purely a tradition, but if a workman gets over £5 (a week) somebody thinks the world is coming to an end. Let's get it into our minds that the thing that matters is the cost."

Mr. Bevin, who last year was head of the Transport Workers and Dockers Union, appealed to trade unions not to confine themselves to making critical speches at their conferences, many of which, he said, he had tested and found not well-founded. To employers, he appealed for a new and enlightened approach to management.

As a keypoint for the rehabilitation of industry after the war, he advocated that management become a profession.

Mr. Bevin said: "I would like to see the old barriers broken down so that when a good trade unionist, who has the confidenee of his fellows in industry, is to be promoted he will not be told that he has to leave his society. That places men in a terrible difficulty."

He concluded with the hope that both labor and employers will emerge from the present testing time with a new sense of responsibility.

Contracts Awarded For Ordnance Plant

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—An 86,058,331 contract for construction and operation of the Twin Cities ordnance plant at St. Paul, Minn., was awarded by the War Department today to the Federal Cartridge Corporation of Minneapolis.

The corporation will subcontract for construction of the plant and architectural and engineering services, devoting about $18,500,000 for the purpose, the Department said.

For machinery and equipment, it was estimated $11,985,000 would be used.

The transaction had been ordered through letters of intent announced July 2.

The remainder of the contract will be used presumably for the first year's output of .30 caliber and .50 caliber ball, armor piercing and tracer ammunition.

Thrice Escaped Nazi Reported Slain in Soviet

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — The Daily Herald reported today that Baron Franz von Werra, German flier who made three escapes from the British and jumped bail in the United States to go back to Germany, had been killed on the Russian front.

The Baron was shot down near London last September and captured. He escaped in Britain twice but was recaptured. Taken to Canada, he fled a prison train and crossed into the United States, last January, where he was arrested on a charge of failure to report to an immigration officer.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, July 31, 1941

A Thursday Page

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Eight

For all her journey to New York and back to New Haven, and then out to the farm, Grandmother looked quite fresh. She said, "Good morning, Professor Giles," and took his hand to step to the block. "I hope my granddaughter has offered you refreshment?"

After the growing warmth of the arbor and the blaze of sunlight on the steps, the parlor was gratefully cool and dim. Perhaps it soothed the Professor, for this time he started at the beginning and gave his news so that it could be understood.

"Do you remember, ma'am, among the slaves, a boy of about eighteen, one called Cinque?"

He'd been, said the Professor, one of the last to be boarded out and then had been taken on as a sort of apprentice helper by Mr. Sanford, the weaver, whose house was in Church Street not far from Professor Giles'. The boy had proved extremely tractable, seemed already to have some slight understanding of the weaver's art, and the Professor had hopes that he might be one of the first to learn English.

"But alas, a week ago Mr. Sanford came to me in considerable distress; the boy was missing."

Grandmother sat up a little straighter in her chair.

"But last night, after I saw you, ma'am, the boy returned." Professor Giles pulled out his bandana and wiped his forehead. "Not to Mr. Sanford, but to the prison. Mr. Sanford was summoned at once and was kind enough to send for me. Alas, I could do little." He shook his head in agitation. "The poor fellow was hungry and had been, moreover, grievously mishandled, and such few words as the boy had previously mastered seemed to have deserted him.

"Where he had been he would not say. Who had so maltreated him? We could not discover, and he steadfastly refuses to return to the weaver's, or even to leave the prison, treating it, as it were, as a haven of safety."

An Alternative

Grandmother waited, for the Professor obviously had something more to say.

"Whatever hopes we had of teaching these poor people English, so that they might give evidence in their own defense at the trial, is, I fear, now quite vanished. I have long ago used every means to discover an interpreter in New Haven; so now, if we are not to abandon our cause, I fear we must count entirely on your granddaughter and her very able teaching of the little girl."

Grandmother shook her head. "I appreciate your encomiums on my granddaughter, Professor Giles. But how long would it be before she could translate into their language such questions as 'Was it to starboard of the forrard hatch that the cook was killed?' Two years, three years, I fear, assuming that she neglected all her other studies."

"Without an interpreter we are lost, I fear, lost," said the Professor sadly. Carefully he spread his coat tails to each side of his chair, deliberated a moment. "There is one line of action remaining."

He rose from his chair and said: "I will travel down to New York to commence my search there, where surely there must be others of the same race, speaking the same language, and if that fails, on to Philadelphia. In Baltimore, and even further if necessary."

Grandmother was nodding vigorously; she liked people who did things. "And you'll take your daughter, Professor."

"Why, why, yes," said the Professor, but you could see he hadn't especially thought of Sally before.

Then Grandmother made one of those surprising decisions. "I think, Professor, it is time that Lavinia visited the metropolis. Could she not accompany your Sally?"

* * *

Leafy woke to the sound of many feet, passing, repassing, the clack of hoofs and the rumble of cartwheels over cobbles, and the strange outlandish cries of street hawkers. A feeling of tingling excitement that had held over from the night before. And surely, as she turned her head on the pillow, that window was in the wrong place. Then she recognized Sally's untidy curls on the next pillow, and realized that it was New York there, just outside those half closed shutters.

"Come on, Sally, get up." Leafy bounced in the feather bed. "All sorts of things are happening outside, and you're just missing all of them," and she slid out onto the deep-piled carpet.

By turning the slats of the shutters you could peep right down into the street. Oh, what a busy place. You'd think there'd scarce be enough counting houses and stores to set all those people hurrying along to work. It was as busy as a Fair day.

Sally, awake now, and in full possession of the only mirror, counseled "Please, Leafy, try not to seem so interested in everything. Ennui is all the mode."

But you couldn't do that. New York was such a big town. Even the Professor confessed, at the breakfast table, that he found it so.

"I had not considered how big was the city which I purposed to search for an interpreter. But perhaps . . . one of my whilom pupils now has a desk in his father's counting house, engaged in shipping. There, I think, we might best begin our search."

"What was the pupil's name?" Leafy asked. "Rogers? Peter Rogers? Didn't he have blond curls, Sally? And write you an ode?" Maybe he hadn't, but a lot of the students did, and Sally wouldn't remember just which ones had, two or three years ago.

A Search of the Quays

And so it happened that a party of three, two in search of an interpreter and one in search of a Peter Rogers who had written her an ode, set out eagerly from the hotel. South Street was not far, nor difficult to find. Rolling and clattering over the cobbles, drawn by great heavy dray horses and even a few country ox teams, the loaded and unloaded carts and wagons passed in an endless procession up and down the island. And South Street was the reason; the point on which everything converged. On one side of that busy street was America, on the other was every foreign port you'd ever heard of and many you didn't know about at all.

The ships looked as though they were walking ashore, their eager jibs thrust over the quayside like the paws of a dog hoisting himself out of a stream, and above them a forest of spars, a tangle of mysterious rigging that went on and on along the quay as far as you could see. You heard the twang of cockney English that scarce seemed English at all, the splutter of rapid French, the slow drawl of Dutch. And there were Negroes, too, dozens of them. Surely here, if anywhere in the country, you could find an interpreter for any tongue you chose.

All the strange people and sights had one advantage; they seemed to intimidate Sally, so she was quite willing to escape from them up the dark narrow stairs beside the ship chandler's. And she was all grace, and all condescension to young Mr. Rogers, though he'd been a senior at Yale when Sally still wore pigtails and full length pantalettes.

You could see Mr. Rogers trying to recall her, as Professor Giles related his mission. Then a rather nice gray-haired man came across from a big desk and said, "Professor Giles? I've always wanted to meet one of whom my son spoke in such terms of admiration."

The senior Mr. Rogers had heard about the adventure of the New Haven slaves, and he did mention a number of captains of ships now in port who'd traded with the west coast of Africa; and after young Mr. Rogers suggested it, he guessed there'd be no harm in his son taking Professor Giles round to introduce them.

Too Busy to Help

But some of the captains proved too busy to be really courteous, like the one who declared the less people knew of heathen languages the sooner the lazy black slaves would be turned into hard-working Christians. And as the morning dragged along, toward dinner time Sally had quite lost her early vivacity and even Leafy was beginning to tire of the search. Poor Professor Giles was quite disheartened. Then Leafy suggested what had been in her thoughts all along.

Perhaps seeing captains wasn't just the right thing; why wouldn't the common seamen pick up a language as much as the ship's captain, maybe more so? And there were lots of Negro hands on the ships, perhaps some of them might even have come from the same tribe or place; if they could just find out which ships had sailed from the Slave Coast.

And Professor Giles, who was learned enough to be wise and reasonable, agreed. Though Sally shot her a glance of irritation, and suddenly began to go pathetic.

There was quite a struggle after the third ship; the Professor losing hope again, Sally pretending to be on the point of tears, and the young Mr. Rogers not knowing what was expected of him. Leafy was pretty tired, too, but she stiffened her backbone. After all, this wasn't stupid as Sally claimed it was; it was pretty important, it meant the freedom and happiness of forty people, including Clemenza. So they climbed up steep ladders, balanced along planks, lifted their skirts over ropes and went aboard still other vessels. It got to the point where there was just one more ship that they were going to visit. She was a Britisher, the Buzzard. The captain of the Buzzard was nice, too, he made the Professor free of his ship and even called such of the crew as hadn't already gone ashore.

So the seamen listened quite respectfully and Leafy's heart jumped when one of the men, a big Negro, tried to repeat the words. But finally he shook his head, and gave it up. And, oh dear, this was the very last ship.

Then it began to sprinkle, large drops as big as silver dollars falling on the deck. And they all must have looked woebegone, for the captain came out to invite them below. And would the ladies perhaps take a glass of lime juice with ample Trinidad sugar?

It was cool in the cabin, and dim, and there were many strange things hung about the walls. Here they could forget their troublesome mission, now that they knew it was a failure; at least Sally could, because she'd revived suddenly and was chatting of cotillions and assemblies with young Mr. Rogers and asking what the latest dance steps were in New York, and saying how she'd like to try them. And the Professor had got the captain talking of his voyages. But Leafy couldn't forget. There was Clemenza, who, if the mission failed, would be handed over to Ruiz and Montez just as though she were so much trade goods. You couldn't let that happen. You couldn't!

Looking out through the open door of the chartroom, across the deck where rain now sluiced and blew in windy gusts, she saw again the big Negro, sheltering beneath a corner of the tarpaulin cover from the afterhold. Supposing he really did know the language? He'd been the only one that had shown any response at all.

Leafy rose to her feet, edged past the absorbed Sally and the always vague Professor now engrossed with another of the Captain's stories, bent to the low doorway, and was out onto the sweep of deck.

An Independent Effort

Picking up her skirts, she scurried across the slippery planking straight to the Negro. Then suddenly conscious of how wet it was, sheltered beneath another piece of the tarpaulin.

What was Clemenza's word for rain? It was the same word as water, with something else tacked on, "Ruwa—water." She held up her palm to receive the drops.

And oh, you should see his face! Well, she'd try it the other way. "Ruwa, water," she repeated. Then as a question, "Water?" and he said, "Ruwa" back again, but with a kind of guttural sound.

"One?" she asked in the same careful tone. She must not frighten the man.

"Daya," he answered.

"Zo!" She dived out under the tarpaulin.

"Come!" he said, and followed.

Inside the cabin they went through it all again, with every word that Leafy had learned from Clemenza, until even the Captain was convinced. He and the Professor consulted about pay and all sorts of other details, that must be settled if the man were to come on to New Haven and stay there while his ship sailed without him.

And even Sally looked approvingly until she glanced at Leafy's soaked skirts. "I'm afraid you've ruined your best frock, Lavinia," she said in her most grown up manner.

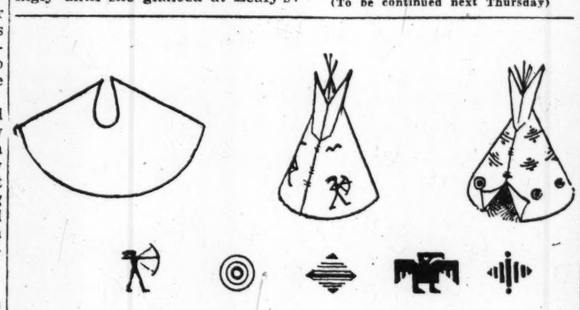
It had been Leafy's favorite blue challis, too. But she just glanced at the skirts and said, "Oh, never mind." She was thinking of Clemenza and how now she'd be safe again. And of how dear Clemenza was.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Leafy had been entertaining Professor Giles while they waited for Grandmother. The Professor was in difficulties in his efforts to help the 40 Negro slaves who had escaped from Cuba and were being held by the Sheriff of New Haven until the difficult question—whether the state should return them to their owners—was decided. The slaves' cause was greatly hampered by their not knowing a word of any language but their own. Grandmother had taken a tiny Negro girl from the group, whom Leafy named Clemenza, and was trying to teach her to speak English.

It got to the point where there was just one more ship to visit.



Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming
Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Six

Dealers in leather and leathercraft supplies are able to advise what kinds of leather are most suitable for making different articles, so that beginners do not need to be expert judges of the various kinds of leather. However, a working knowledge of the qualities of each important type of leather used in leatherwork is helpful.

A few general points should be noted. One is that chemical or chrome-tanned leathers cannot be tooled; only vegetable or bark-tanned leathers are suitable for this purpose. When selecting a skin, choose one that has a supple, even texture and is as free as possible from blemishes. The back is usually the best part of a skin and should be kept for important work, while the neck and sides may be used for small and less finely finished articles.

Different Kinds of Leathers

Calfskin was described in chapter one of this series.

Cowhide is furnished with either a dull or a glossy finish. The dull type is specially prepared for staining. Cowhide can be tooled, modeled or carved, and is also used for hot-point or pyrographic work.

Oxhide is used for the same purposes as cowhide. It is usually a little stronger than cowhide, however, and so is particularly good for articles that will be subjected to hard wear.

Steerhide is strong and durable and is used for purses, billfolds, book covers, ladies' bags, etc. It is a good tooling leather and comes in several colors—black, mottled brown, and russet. The russet color is especially suitable for dyeing.

Sheepskin is inexpensive and is therefore useful for beginners. It is rather loose in texture and stretches easily; but firm, even-grained pieces can be tooled if the work is done slowly and carefully.

Velvet sheepskin is an inexpensive suede or velvet finish leather, which comes in many colors. It is suitable for making leather pillows, book covers, moccasins, etc., and is excellent for pyrographic work.

Goatskin is very firm and tight-grained. It is the leather from which morocco leather is made, and this is used by expert leathercraftsmen for the finest grades of tooled and embossed work, as in bookbindings and finely ornamented boxes covered with morocco leather.

Pigskin is another tight-grained leather. It does not tool well, but is excellent for hot-point work, since the lines produced are a beautiful deep rich brown. It is used for wallets, billfolds, bags, bookbinding, and for other articles that will be subjected to hard wear.

Vellum or parchment is a thin, stiff leather which is produced either from sheepskins or calfskins, the latter type being the one usually preferred by leathercraftsmen. It can be decorated with water color paints and is used for lamp shades, bookbindings, and illumination work.

Deerhide, elkskin and horsehide are sometimes used for leatherwork, particularly for making garments, moccasins, etc.

Crocodile, snakeskin, lizard, and fishskin are also occasionally used, sometimes to make bags, and sometimes to form decorations which are laced onto bags or other articles.

Skiver is a form of sheepskin split very thin. It is chiefly used as a lining material and for novelties such as rosettes, buttons and tassels. When used as a lining, it is quite often glued or cemented to the article with which it is used.

A Purse and Card Case

A combination purse and card case, of the type shown in the illustration, makes an exceptionally useful and attractive gift, and is not difficult to make. You will need four pieces of calf tooling leather of the following dimensions for the purse illustrated: 3½ by 5 inches, for the cover; 3½ by 2 inches, for the flap; 1⅛ by 1 inch, for the tongue; and 1½ by ⅝ inch, for the latch. Other materials needed are a piece of lining leather measuring 3½ by 5 inches, with which to line the cover, and two additional pieces, each 3½ by 2 inches, for the pockets.

First cut the tooling leather and the two pockets to the sizes and shapes shown in the drawing, or slightly larger, as they may have to be trimmed a little after sewing. Then dampen the cover, if it is to be tooled, and tool on it the design you have chosen for the purpose. Tool lines along the edges of the flap, tongue, and latch, and the inner edges of the two pockets, as shown. These lines can be made with a modeling tool guided by a ruler or steel straightedge.

Now, following the drawing, cement the tongue to the edge of the flap, and then stitch the tongue in place, using a sewing machine with silk thread and a fine needle. The thread should be about the same color as the leather.

When sewing leather on a sewing machine, a piece of paper should be placed between the leather and the feed of the machine to prevent marking or scarring. A long, loose stitch should be used, and the sewing should be done slowly. The last few stitches are secured to the leather by means of glue. This kind of sewing is generally used for sewing pockets to the lining of a handbag or billfold, and for other similar work.

Skive the straight edge of the flap, fold it over on the dotted line, and cement it to the 3½ by 5 inch piece of lining leather. A type of skiving knife different from that described in chapter two of this series is sharpened along one edge of the blade, as in a regular knife. With such a knife, the leather is pared along each edge, the blade moving from left to right, instead of away from the worker. Start skiving about two inches from one corner of the lather and move the knife to the corner. The knife point should be on the glass slab as the knife is moved along. Do not complete the skiving with a single cut. Skive off a thin layer with each cut until the leather is reduced to the desired thickness.

Sew the flap to the lining. Follow by cementing and sewing the two pockets to the lining, and at the same time sewing the lining to the 3½ by 5 inch piece of tooling leather which forms the cover of the purse.

Complete the purse by skiving the ends of the latch and cementing them inside slits cut in the pocket to receive them. Then crease the edges of the purse all round with an edge creaser.

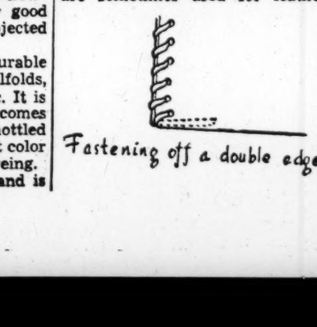
A Miniature Indian Tepee

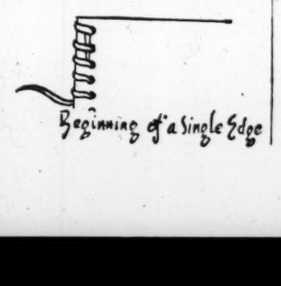
Goatskin is recommended for the little Indian tepee shown in the illustration, since it reproduces the appearance of many of the original tepees. However, various other soft leathers, such as suede or calfskin, may be used.

Cut a paper pattern first and trim it until it is just the right size and shape to permit the front edges of the tepee to meet closely and evenly. Cut out the leather, according to the pattern, and punch holes in the two front edges so that they can be laced together. Then mount the tepee on four or five small sticks brought together and bound with string near their tops, as shown in the drawing. The two pointed pieces of leather at the top of the tepee may need reinforcing or stiffening with pieces of cardboard cemented to their backs if they do not stand upright of their own accord.

The tepee should be decorated with Indian designs painted on with thin oil paints or leather dyes. Such designs are obtainable in great variety from all leathercraft supply dealers.

(Next Thursday's article will give instructions for making a bill fold and a sewing kit.)





Another type of skiving knife

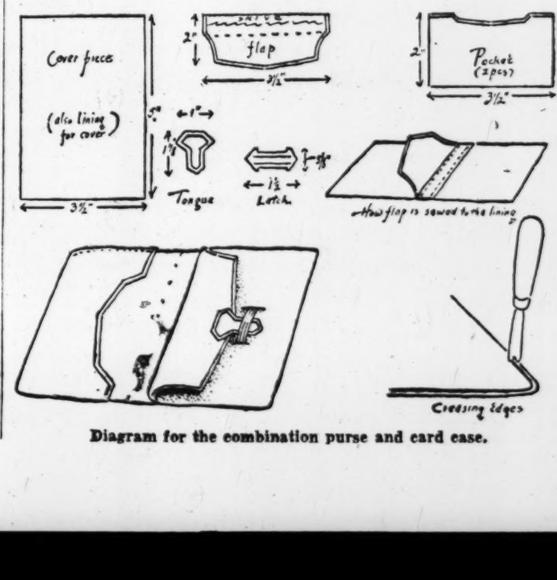


Diagram for the combination purse and card case.

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Five

"Do you think he has a slingshot? Would he teach me how to use mine, Jacob? Will you ask him?" implored Gertrude.

Jacob and the shepherd began a rapid conversation in Arabic. At first they spoke quietly, then their voices rose, they began to wave their arms at us, at Bethlehem, and to make gestures toward each other.

"What is it all about, mother?"

"What are you talking about, Jacob?"

Jacob's face cleared as he walked up to us with a satisfied smile.

"I asked him, 'Will he show the little girls how?'" replied Jacob. "He said, 'He will.'"

"That's all it was," explained mother. "Palestinians can do a lot of talking without saying much. Talking is fun, you see."

After this, the Bedouin took a woven sling from his arm, picked up a stone, swung the strap above his head, let go one end suddenly, and sent the rock flying through the air—far away to be buried in daisies and anemones.

"Now I shall be able to show my friends at home how it was possible for David to slay Goliath with a slingshot and a stone," said Gertrude and went off to practice.

"Quais" (Good), her teacher encouraged her feeble attempts.

The shepherd in his bright saffron robe and flowing headcloth gave a backward look, smiled, and waved as he moved off with his flock.

Time had gone swiftly. The sun was beginning to go down so that shadows lay across Shepherd's Field and were creeping up to the village opposite; while to the southeast along and beyond the valley rose a rosy-colored wall—the mountains of Moab. We scrambled to our feet, hastily gathered the remains of our lunch, then up and around we climbed, following the curve of the slope. At last, we came into Bethlehem.

The next day we did not stop at Bethlehem but continued past it on our way to Hebron. As we traveled south, we noticed that most of the hills were stony and covered with dwarf trees and thorn bushes. Goats and sheep searched for a bit of food from between the stones.

We came into a great stretch of smooth hillside country covered with fields of green durra, olive groves, and vineyards. Durra is a strange kind of corn without ears. Hebron huddled in its midst, her flat-roofed and grey domed buildings clinging to the sides of the encircling hills and her tapering minarets stabbing a blue sky glistened in an already hot sun.

It was the vineyards—many of them—which held our interest because they are so unlike ours in America. They have rude, round towers built of stones at different points where in season watchmen keep a sharp eye upon the entire range of the vineyard. In spring, the pruned and twisted branches stick awkwardly out of the ground or else lie twisted upon it like wriggling black snakes. The vines are seldom poled or attached to a trellis.

A Land of Grapes

"You remember," mother said, "that it was to Eshcol, near Hebron, that the spies came and carried back to the camp of the Israelites the giant cluster of grapes."

"And our best grapes—white, purple, and almost black ones—still come from Eshcol," replied Jacob.

He said the Moslems did not make wine but pressed the grapes into raisins, and some of them they boiled down into a syrup like molasses but which in the Bible may be called "honey."

He said if we came here in September when the villagers were beginning to gather the fruit, we should see the people leave their houses and live in the vineyards, even sleeping out-of-doors under the trees.

The village brought memories of David. Margaret said she supposed that David used to sing his Psalms when he lived here first as king of Judah.

"Where was his house?" asked Gertrude.

Jacob pointed beyond a green vale to a picturesque hill with a few scattered stone houses, its grassy slopes starred with brilliant flowers.

"Tradition has located his palace there," he said.

Entering Hebron

We entered a town of rags, grimgrey, tall buildings, damp, dark cellars, arched, narrow alleys, and curious but not friendly Moslems such as we had met other places in Palestine. There was little here to remind us of its past glory as a royal city. But then, the city was standing long before David's time. It is one of the oldest cities in the world.

When Abraham came here, he bargained with the Hittites for a parcel of ground with a cave in it. We visited the mosque, a Moslem sacred building, built over the cave of Macphelah where Abraham and Sarah are buried.

As we traveled on over the cobbles and wove our way through a crowd of loafers and beggars, asking for "baksheesh" (alms), we remembered that Joseph had set out from Hebron to find his brothers in Shechem and that to Hebron these same brothers returned carrying a blood-stained coat of many colors to Jacob, who mourned for his best-loved son. Absalom, David's favorite son, was born here, too. All Biblical notice of Hebron ends with the rebellion of this beloved and trusted son against his own father, as we found out by looking through our Bibles.

"Hebron was one of the cities of refuge, wasn't it?" we asked.

"Yes, and so was Shechem which we shall visit later," Jacob answered.

A short distance out of Hebron is the oak of Mamre. This, some say, is the tree under which Abraham pitched his rich tents when he settled in Canaan, more than four thousand years ago, and where he was known to his neighbors as "the friend of God." The old oak, only half green, stood on the hill, hemmed in by a high, squared, wire fence which keeps visitors from breaking off branches for souvenirs. It looked lonely in spite of little Arab boys in red fezzes who chased one another about the garden where once upon a time little Ishmael and little Isaac played games.

"Shall we go back to Jerusalem now?" asked Jacob.

"Oh, no, please let's visit a glass factory," we replied.

Blue Glass Blowers

Climbing up a narrow street displaying sheepskin coats and sniffing pungent, fragrant spices we came to a glass-blower's establishment. In a large, dark room was a furnace to melt glass. Here men squatted on the dirt floor blowing from the tip of a pipe the matchless blue glass for which Hebron is famous. Wooden bins held all sorts of bright blue vases, jars, cups, dishes, and beads. Long strings of beads (blown in the form of a camel's eye, a cock's eye, or the hand of Fatima) hung on pegs around the walls. At last we knew from where all the beads came which adorn the necks of camels, donkeys, radiator caps of automobiles, and even caps of babies in Palestine.

"But now it is time to return," urged Jacob. "It is not wise to remain here after dark. These people are not friendly."

We took a farewell look at Hebron, paying a tribute to its historic past.

Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

Song of vineyards—Isaiah 5, verses 1-6.

The spies visit Canaan—Numbers 13, verses 23-27.

Honey mentioned—Genesis 43, verse 11.

David goes up to Hebron—II Samuel 2, verse 1; also 5, verse 5.

Cave of Macphelah—Genesis 23, verses 2-20.

Joseph in Hebron—Genesis 37, verses 3-36.

David's sons born in Hebron—II Samuel 3, verses 2-3.

Absalom's rebellion—II Samuel 15, verses 2-12.

Hebron a city of refuge—Joshua 21, verse 13.

Abram in the plain of Mamre—Genesis 13, verse 18; also 18, verses 1-16.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

A Patriotic Blanket

Somewhere in New Zealand there lives a Maori girl called Amo Hall. We only know two things about her—that she is a Maori Guide, and that she has made a unique blanket.

Many blankets of all kinds have poured into London since the beginning of the war from all parts of the world to be used for people in distress, but Amo's blanket was not like any other. So unusual was it that numbers of visitors went to see it at the Girl Guides' Headquarters before it was sent away to a more needy part of the country.

It arrived in a case of clothing and blankets, all made by Maori Guides. Amo's blanket consists of knitted squares, backed with silk, and embroidered with heartening messages such as: "It's up to you, Little Britain"; "March to Victory, staunch and true"; "March to glory, take the honor of the people with you, you will march right to the end for God, King, and Country."

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Peace and Quiet

WHEN PEOPLE COME to see our ranch, they almost always say: "Isn't it peaceful and quiet?"

Most visitors come in the afternoon, which is our least busy time of the day. So then I can agree about the peace and quiet.

The afternoon sun is mellow on the river trees, shadows are gentle across the mountains, and my animals are having siestas in the shade. In the patio, a mother cat and her kittens are sprawled in relaxed attitudes; the dogs and the baby goats are asleep on the shady front porch. In little groups the sheep are huddled under the trees. From somewhere comes the faint, dreamy tinkle of a cow bell. The horses wander home to drink and stand dozing over the watering-trough, almost too lazy to switch their tails. The only energetic sound is made by our little rooster, who feels it is his duty to flap his wings and crow lustily every hour of the day.

You would think that nothing exciting ever happened here.

* * *

The truth is that animals are like children. They can be quiet and dignified—but not for too long at a time.

There are days when a three-ring circus would be dull, compared to the things that go on at this ranch. The best time for action is in the coolness of early morning or late afternoon. One morning Palomino and I could do nothing but sit by the watering-trough and laugh until we were helpless.

That was the morning when one of the goats decided to come down from the mountain and make her home with the more domestic animals. Why she deserted her friends on the mountain we do not know; but, when we went out that morning, there was Carlotta, looking as if she had come to stay.

The Lily goat, who follows the cows, was doing her best to ignore the stranger. She wouldn't answer when Carlotta spoke to her; it seemed to us that she wore a remote and cool expression.

The small kids, however, frolicked up to Carlotta like puppies. Carlotta looked at them scornfully, as if she couldn't believe that she had ever been a young and foolish thing herself.

We never saw two more dignified goats than Lily and Carlotta were, when we started all the animals out the gate toward the canyon. They walked stiffly and solemnly; they paid no attention to the youngsters or to each other.

* * *

Oscar, the ram, also walked solemnly. Oscar is a strange creature, in that his facial expression never changes. You can't guess what he is thinking about or what he is going to do next.

It was Oscar who suddenly broke the ice. Without warning, he rushed at Carlotta and bowled her over. She looked amazed as she scrambled to her feet; but, having had her dignity rudely knocked from her, she didn't try to recover it. She reared gracefully and charged at Oscar, who simply stepped out of her way. Carlotta struck Lily instead. So there was Lily, without *her* dignity, and the fun was on.

Lily rushed at Carlotta and Carlotta stepped aside and bumped into the bull, Benjamin. Benjamin promptly charged into the big animal, Sweety Pie, who in turn bumped into Jane.

The bulls were having a great time, huffing and puffing, pushing each other with all their might. Sweety Pie is much larger than Benjamin; but, when they get playing like this, he likes to pretend that he might get the worst of it. He turned and ran, kicking up his heels like a sporting calf, and Benjamin went frolicking after him, the cows scattering and making a few playful lunges themselves.

Meanwhile, Lily and Carlotta were so absorbed in their own mock battle that they almost failed to get out of the bulls' way. They scampered to safety, and then joined forces against Oscar, who had started all the trouble.

* * *

By the time the bulls stopped to rest, Oscar was busy sparring with two nimble goats, and nearly getting the worst of it. This went on until all the animals were too tired to play any longer.

Then, of course, things did grow peaceful and quiet. Everyone went meekly up the canyon trail and settled down to graze or rest in the shade.

You just never know, though, when something exciting is going to happen around here.

* * *

Lately we have been taking good care of our heavy old cow, Sweet William. It is all right for the younger cows to be climbing the steepest trails to graze, but we feel that a sixteen-year-old cow should take life easy. So William stays in a corral under the cool branches of a live oak, and has leafy alfalfa hay to eat.

It seems to me a pleasant life for an old cow. But Palomino argues that William is growing bored. One evening after supper Palomino suggested that it would be kind to take the old cow for a walk.

It seemed like a good idea to me. It would be pleasant strolling along with a cow in the shadowed evening. It had been a hot day, but now coolness was flowing up the valley like an incoming tide.

We tied a rope around William's neck and led her out into the lane. She came eagerly, as though she was pleased with the idea of having a walk.

* * *

It was all quite lovely. When William wanted to stop and sample weeds, we let her have her way; when she decided to go on, we walked along with her. We saw two swift silent bats against the darkening sky, we listened to crying poor-wills, we made a wish on the first star.

Most of the other cows were up the lane in the meadow, and we thought William would like to walk that way and see them. The plan seemed to suit her, for when she wasn't stopping to eat she marched along briskly.

Around the last bend she stopped and stared, wide-eyed. There were some cattle loose in the lane, and, for a wonder, they weren't ours. We saw where a dead tree had fallen over a neighbor's fence, breaking it down so that the cows could easily step over.

* * *

"Let's chase them back in," I said to Palomino, and then things started happening fast. William kicked up her heels, pulled the rope out of my hand, and ran, playing like a calf, toward the strays. In the meadow, our cows began running, their bells ringing wildly. Like horses taking a hurdle, they cleared the gate whose wires have been sagging.

The neighbor cows retreated to the break in their fence, William at their tails. I followed her, through thickets of willows and young cottonwoods, while Palomino kept the rest of our herd from coming over the fence.

William went careening through the brush, tail held sportively aloft. At last I managed to reach the end of her rope, take a turn around an almost too-slim tree—and, much to her dismay, she had to stop. She stood snorting and rolling her eyes.

* * *

But she thought it fun again when I got her back to the lane. For there our cows were still at large. I held tight to the rope this time, but in spite of myself I went flying down the lane at high speed. Breathless, we all drew up at the barn.

"And this," I gasped, "is the poor old cow who shouldn't be climbing steep trails!"

When we got everyone safely in again, William sighed deeply and began to chew her cud. But it seemed to me her eyes were shining as though she were thinking of the fun she had had.

Palomino wants to take her walking again tonight.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

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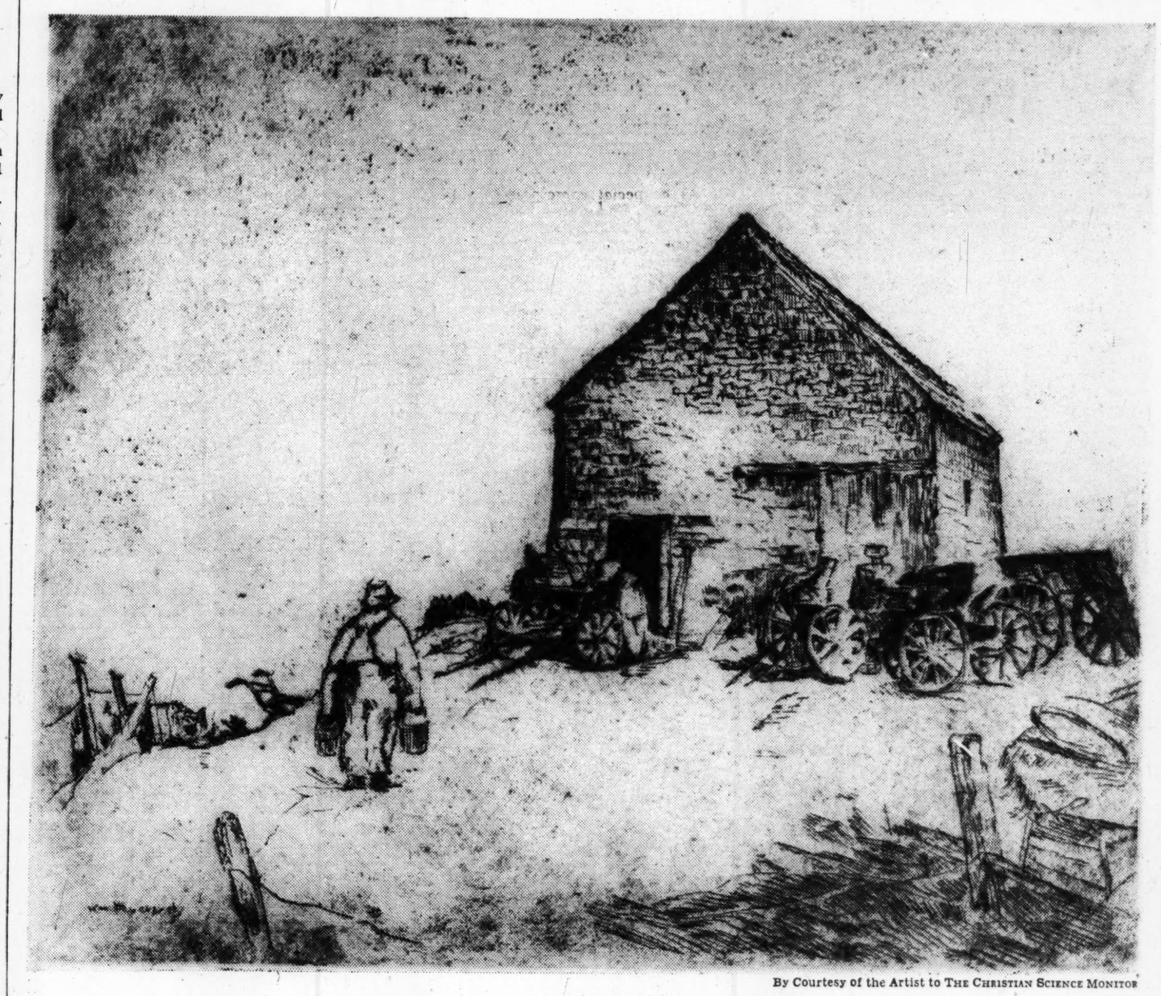

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE OLD BARN": *An Etching by William Meyerowitz*

BORN IN THE UKRAINE in 1887, William Meyerowitz received his art education at the National Academy of Design in New York. He divides his time between etching and painting. In both media he shows a probing experimental spirit on the one hand, and a gentle sentiment on the other.

Kjærligheten helbreder

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"GUD ER KJÆRLIGHET, og den som blir i kjærligheten, han blir i Gud, og Gud blir i ham," skrev apostelen Johannes (1. Joh. 4:16). Disse ord fremhever hvor nødvendig det er for menneskeheten å forstå og praktisere uselvisk kjærlighet.

Det finnes ikke noget annet hjelpemiddel mot verdens lidelser idag enn kunnskapen om at Gud er Kjærlighet, og at det virkelige menneske, som Guds sønn, gjenspeiler og utrykker den guddommelige Kjærlighet. Kristen Videnskap setter oss i stand til å skjelne mellem det sanne og det falske, gullet og slagget. Dens lære viser oss at den kjærlighet som gjenspeiler den guddommelige Kjærlighet, opløfter det menneskelige hjerte, fjerner hat og dets skadelige virkninger, mentale så vel som legemlige, helbreder sykdom og utdriver frykt.

Hvorfor, kan vi kanskje spørre, har så ikke verden godtatt denne sanne opfatning av Gud som Kjærlighet? Hvorfor blir Gud så ofte fremstillet som om Han er langt borte i vanskelige tider eller sender oss lidelse og nød forat vi skal kunne høste lærdom av det som betegnes som Hans vrede? Menneskene har lenge feilaktig trodd at der er en makt som er større enn Gud og kalles det onde, en makt som de må bøie sig for på samme tid som de alvorlig lenges efter å bli befridd fra den. Frykten for det ondes såkalte makt har gjort menneskene bitre, selviske, vellystige og ofte begjærlige efter å kunne utøve et personlig herredømme over sine medmennesker. Fylt av disse falske forestillinger synes verden å kjempe under en veldig påkjenning.

Og dog er botemidlet for ethvert onde like for hånden, i utøvelsen av uselvisk kjærlighet, renhet, rettferdighet og fred. Kristen Videnskaps enkle lære vil, alt efter som det enkelte menneskes bevissthet godtar den, i sannhet helbrede verdens nød og lidelser likesom den helbreder sykdom og synd for dem som har vendt sig bort fra et materielt til et Kristus-likt tenkesett. På denne måte blir disse ord av Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, bokstavelig opfylt (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 569): "Den som berører sømmen av Kristi klædebon og mestrer sine dødelige antagelser, sin dyriske natur og sitt hat, gleder sig ved helbredelsens bevis,—ved en herlig og sikker følelse av at Gud er Kjærlighet."

For mange år siden oplevde den som skriver dette, et enkelt men overbevisende bevis på Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens helbredende makt. Hun ventet en venninne, som likesom hun selv studerte Kristen Videnskap, på nogen dagers besøk. Dagen før venninnens ankomst blev hun plutselig angrepet av en voldsom feber. Frykten for det onde søkte å hviske til henne at besøket måtte utsettes. Men da hun visste at dette vilde være å godta som virkelig både frykten og feberen, så vel som troen på nærvær og makt av noget annet enn Kjærlighet, tilbakeviste hun denne suggestion, og feberen forsvant meget snart. Erkjennelsen av at der ikke er virkelighet i noget annet enn det gode, som ikke rummer et eneste element av ondt, og som uttrykker den guddommelige Kjærlighets allmakt og allestedsnærværelse, hadde drevet ut frykten og dens virkninger. Ennu en gang var det blitt gitt bevis på sannheten av apostelen Johannes' skattede ord (1 Joh. 4:18): "Frykt er ikke i kjærligheten, men den fullkomne kjærlighet driver frykten ut."

Gud, den alltid nærværende Kjærlighet, er den eneste kilde til sundhet, lykke, fred og harmoni. Det kjødelige sinns underfundigheter, som hvisker til oss at lykke og sundhet kan finnes ved at vi gir efter for selviskhet og syndige lyster, har holdt menneskene i trældom ned gjennem århundrene. Men har det onde nogensinne bragt den lykke disse suggestioner falskelig lovte? Nei. Den materielle opfatning av det gode, i hvilke tiltrekkende klædebon den enn kan synes å være klædd, bringer aldri sann tilfredsstillelse og fred, varig sundhet og styrke. Vi må være villige til å ombytte materielle teorier, hvor hevdvunne de enn er, med åndelig forståelse. Teorier er foranderlige; forståelse er uforanderlig. Det finnes ingen likevekt eller sann styrke, ingen varig glede eller velstand, hvor det ikke er nogen gjenspeiling av den guddommelige Kjærlighet. I Mrs. Eddys dikt som bærer titelen "Kjærlighet", finner vi disse linjer (*Poems*, s. 7, Kristen Videnskaps salmebok, nr. 30):

"Din kjærlighet oss næring blir,
for Kjærlighet er Liv;
og livet skjønt når hjertets røst
blir oss en velkomst,—avskjeds trøst."

Har vi ikke alle til sine tider kjent tilfredsstillelse og glede når en vennlig handling eller et vennlig ord fra vår side har forjaget et annet menneskes frykt og ensomhetsfølelse? Slike ting kan synes å være ubetydelige i betraktning av den nød og elendighet som verden er så full av. Men den samme uselviske beveggrunn, den samme villige opfyllelse av Kjærlighetens krav, vil helbrede verdens større sår. Hvis vi alle begynte med én gang, i vårt kanskje upåaktede hjørne, overfor våre medmennesker å gi uttrykk for den kjærlighet som bare anerkjenner det gode som sant, vilde vi i tilsvarende grad helbrede den internasjonale situasjon. Menneskenes hjerter vilde berøres av det. Onde motiver og mål vilde bli erkjent å være bedragerske forestillinger uten virkelighet, og de vilde forsvinne i nærvær av den sannhet som kommer til anvendelse i opfyllelsen av Kjærlighetens krav.

Menneskene behøver ikke lenger bli mesmerisert til å tro at sann makt kan vinnes gjennem onde tanker og ønsker. Mange mennesker lærer allerede nu at makt kommer fra Gud. Den gir sig uttrykk i åndelig kjærlighet, den kjærlighet som alene kan gjenoprette fred i en urolig og forpint verden. På side 572 i *Science and Health* fremholder Mrs. Eddy den guddommelige Kjærlighets herlighet i følgende ord: "Kjærligheten opfyller Kristen Videnskaps lov, og intet ringere enn dette guddommelige Prinsipp, forstått og demonstrert, kan nogensinne skjenke synet i Johannes' åpenbaring, åpne villfarelsens syv segl med Sannhet eller avsløre syndens, sykdommens og dødens mangfoldige bedrag."

Hver enkelt av verdens borgere har full anledning til å bevise at Kjærligheten helbreder.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Pull of the Year

The lilac tossed its cloud of purple blooms,
The royal chestnut wore its diadem
Of tapered candles.

Orchards stormed with blooms,
Each tree a squall of snowing on a stem;
The shaggy clover kindled ragged fire
Upon the pasture hill where daisies stood,
While violets, decorous in attire,
Lived quietly within a quiet wood.

Now, ready blades are bright for slicing down
These long, green hollows in the waves of grass;
The sun wheels southward on its arching crown;
As spring has gone, full summer, too, will pass.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Love Heals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOD IS LOVE; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him," wrote the Apostle John (I John 4:16). These words stress humanity's great need to understand and practice unselfed love.

There is no other antidote for the sufferings of the world today than the knowledge that God is Love, and that the real man, as the son of God, reflects and expresses divine Love. Christian Science enables us to discern between the true and the false, the gold and the dross. Its tender teachings show us that the love which reflects divine Love uplifts the human heart, removes hatred and its detrimental effects, both mental and physical, heals sickness, and casts out fear.

Why, then, may we ask, has the world not accepted this true concept of God as Love? Why does it so often depict God as remote in times of trouble, or as sending upon us suffering and distress, so that we may benefit by what is described as His anger? Men have long been mistaught that there is a power greater than God, named evil, a power to which they must submit even as they earnestly long to be freed from it. The fear of evil's so-called power has made men bitter, selfish, lustful, often desiring to control their fellow men by personal domination. Filled with these false beliefs, the world appears to be struggling under heavy strain and stress.

Yet right at hand, in the practice of unselfed love, purity, justice, and peace, is the remedy for every woe. The simple teaching of Christian Science, as it is accepted in individual consciousness, will indeed heal the fever of the world's distress just as it is healing disease and sin for those who have turned away from material to Christly thinking. Thus are the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, literally fulfilled, where she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 569), "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

Many years ago the writer was given a simple yet convincing proof of the healing power of Truth and Love. She was expecting a friend, also a student of Christian Science, for a week-end visit. The day before the friend's arrival a heavy fever suddenly developed. The fear of evil suggested that the visit be postponed. But knowing that this would be accepting the reality of both the fear and the fever, and also the belief in some presence and power other than Love, she rejected the suggestion, and the fever presently vanished. The acknowledgment of the actuality of good alone, in which there is no element of evil, and which manifests the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Love, had cast out fear and its results. Once again that much-loved statement of the Apostle John had been proved true (I John 4:18), "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

God, ever-present Love, is the sole source of health, happiness, peace, and harmony. The wiles of the carnal mind, which suggest that happiness and health can be found in the indulgence of selfishness and sinful desires, have enslaved humanity throughout the centuries. But has evil ever produced the happiness these suggestions falsely promised? No. The material sense of good, in whatever alluring garments it may seem to be clothed, never brings true satisfaction and peace, permanent health and strength. We need to be willing to exchange material theories, however time-honored, for spiritual understanding. Theories are changeable; understanding is changeless. There is no poise or true strength, no lasting joy or prosperity, where there is no reflection of divine Love. In her poem entitled "Love," Mrs. Eddy includes these lines (Poems, p. 7):

"Fed by Thy love divine we live.
For Love alone is Life;
And life most sweet, as heart to heart
Speaks kindly when we meet and part."

Have we not all, at times, experienced a satisfying joy when some kindly act or word on our part has dispelled thoughts of fear or loneliness for another? Such things may seem insignificant in view of the world's far-reaching distress. Yet the same selfless motive, the same willing response to the demands of Love, will heal the larger wounds of the world. If we all commenced at once, in our perhaps obscure corner, to express to our fellow men that love which acknowledges good alone as true, we should, in that measure, heal the international situation. The hearts of men would be touched. Evil motives and aims would be recognized as illusions, having no reality, and they would disappear before the truth utilized in fulfilling the demands of Love.

No longer need men be mesmerized into believing that through evil thoughts and desires can true power be gained. Many are already learning that power is of God. It is manifested in spiritual love, that love which alone can restore peace to a troubled world. On page 572 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy sets forth the power and the glory of divine Love, where she writes, "Love fulfils the law of Christian Science, and nothing short of this divine Principle, understood and demonstrated, can ever furnish the vision of the Apocalypse, open the seven seals of error with Truth, or uncover the myriad illusions of sin, sickness, and death."

It is the individual privilege of each of the world's citizens to prove that Love heals.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Always a Password To Norwegians

AS WE CAME AWAY from the Christensen farm, Thor Larsen came rushing and stumbling toward us with his arms full. He was fetching us a good-will gift from his mother, a block of *gjetost*, the brown cheese that is a staple on every Norwegian table, eaten by the poorest peasants, relished by the richest ship-owner.

I think the almost passionate fondness of all Norwegians for this cheese is somehow tied up with the way it is made, and with memories of the mountain farms, called *seters*, that are part of every Norwegian's holidays. In the summer, the cattle are driven into the mountains to these little farms to get pasturage, while the grass in the valleys is made into hay. In the clean air of the mountains, with the pure water and rich grass, cowherds young and old and the cattle flourish all together in the mountain meadows. The farmers get nearly half of their annual milk production during the summers when the cattle are on the seters; and many are the Norwegian tales that begin with high summer in these mountain pastures.

Many kinds of cheese are made on the seters. How often I have seen the great round cheeses, and the square high brown ones standing in rows, drying in the open air. The gjetost (the brown sweet acrid ones) are still made in the mountains just as they used to be a hundred years ago and more. The farmers' wives mix the rich summer milk of the cows with goats' milk in huge caldrons. They stir and stir with wooden paddles while they add the "secret" which divides the foamy milk into whey and cheese. Gjetost is made in dairies, too, of course, but still every little farm makes some of its own and gjetost is a password to Norwegians the world over—school children's breakfast, fisherman's picnic, soldier's ration.—From "Mission to the North," by FLORENCE JAFFRAY HARRIMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Wings

Here in my garden wings
are as many as the flowers.
All through the sunlit hours
the plum-tree robin sings.

Swift-moving shadows pass
beneath the blossoming trees;
not leaves, wind-cast, are these,
but wings, over grass.

When is there not a stir,
a venture from some nest?
How can a poet test
new songs in all this whir?

—RAELENE NEWELL WHITE, in *Trails*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

The King's English, Or Is It? ..... By Richard L. Strout

Wasn't it Oscar Wilde who said the greatest barrier to Anglo-American understanding was that the two nations thought they spoke the same language?

An American newspaperman who once actually worked on a British newspaper, shortly after the World War, found a certain amount of substance in this quip. He was not in an exalted position, but a simple desk man, which the British call a "sub-editor." It fell to his task, on one unhappy occasion, to take a petty story over the telephone. It had to do with what he, in his simple American way, would have called "over-time parking" and it mentioned curbs, and tires and similar familiar matters. But he shortly discovered that in Britain a curb is a "kerb" and a tire is a "tyre," and his efforts to spell the name which ultimately turned out to have been Cholmondeley (pronounced "Chum-ley") are probably still a source of merry laughter to his good-natured trans-Atlantic employers.

The difference between the American and British way of doing things is illustrated in countless ways. Americans tear around in a breathless rush, accomplish wonders in their own fashion, but require and expect a similar tempo from the Government agencies with which they deal. The baffled American journalists who have attempted to call up Whitehall by telephone in the same fashion with which they do Government organizations in Washington frequently express their emotions. The British find just as many oddities in the American way of life. To the cultivated man these differences are to be savored and enjoyed. They sometimes have an irritating side, perhaps, but generally a little familiarity proves to the impartial visitor from either country that there are two ways of doing things, and that it is pretty hard to choose, in the long run, which is better.

When in Rome . . .

The British businessman gets through just as much work in a day, with time out for "tea," as does the American.

There are uncouth and provincial people from either country who can never adapt themselves to the ways of the other. To them it is a continual personal affront that their language is "mispronounced" by the other and their ways not understood.

An American of our acquaintance still smolders over the snub he received in a second-class carriage in Berlin which was carrying a mixed group of American and British tourists to Russia. The group met in the carriage and had not been introduced. Under these circumstances it seemed automatic to the well-meaning American to introduce himself, offer his hand all 'round, tell the name of his home town and State, and ask similar information from his fellow-travelers. It seemed to be the proper etiquette under the circumstances. But he was unacquainted with the equally well-established traditions of British etiquette, which requires a somewhat more formal approach. Both sides finally worked out a satisfactory formula and became warm friends, but the details of the start were distinctly inauspicious.

This writer recalls the manifestations of unhappiness in a provincial British town immediately after the World War over the kind of bacon which had been coming to it from the United States. Here again, the word "bacon" connotes rather different things in the two nations. The British were accustomed to what Americans call "Canadian bacon" with relatively little fat. In all good faith the normal U. S. bacon had been shipped to make up home-grown scarcity, and British housewives found that their whole method of cooking had to be readjusted. Besides this there were reports of food spoilage in the U. S. goods which are recalled now because certain American egg shipments to the British Isles have just arrived in an unsatisfactory state. The same state, in short that led the British curate to make his celebrated reply to his hostess, who saw a look of melancholy on his features at breakfast.

Irritations, Yes,—but Minor Ones

"Isn't the egg good, Vicar?" she inquired.

"Well—parts of it," he tactfully replied; thereby establishing one of the oldest British chestnuts. A reference to "the curate's egg" means something to the British, and is perfectly meaningless to most Americans. There must be millions of similar verbal coins that do not pass current across the Atlantic.

Recently one of the British flying cadets, just arrived in a small Southern American town, explained in all good faith to the commandant, in an informal, after-drill chat, that at home he was a "clerk." Put down in print, like that, either nation could understand what was meant. But it is a matter of eyewitness record, that in this instance, with a broad "a" sound, pronounced "clark," the American officer was completely at a loss.

Differences in language, custom, manner and points of view have occasionally caused friction in the present crisis. Minor clerks of respective missions have had irritating ways. Minor events have transpired which have upset over-sensitive individuals. These are understandable enough in most cases and are best treated by being ignored. People whose feelings get hurt easily will always have their feelings hurt no matter what the circumstances. It is almost unnecessary to say that for the people at large with the common threat against the two nations and their common aspirations, matters of this sort will not affect their relations.

Censorship: Taking the 'News' Out of War News

To reporters in fighting zones facts are just as dangerous as explosives —Problems outlined.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Covered Four Fronts

As a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Edmund Stevens has covered four major campaigns at the front line. He reported the Russo-Finnish war, the German invasion of Norway, the war in Greece, and the final campaign in Ethiopia.

In addition his war reporting took him into the Balkans, the Levant, and to the North African front. His experience with the censorships includes more than five years in Russia.

Accompanying illustrations by L. F. Van Zelm, Staff Artist.

"The essence of warfare is secrecy, the essence of journalism is publicity" — this felicitous statement of the basic dilemma of the war reporter is quoted from the opening phrase of the booklet of rules for correspondents attached to the British Forces.

Unfortunately, no such concise formula has yet been found to answer the problem nor it is likely to be. Facts in wartime are like high explosives and the newspaper man who insists on facts is likely to blow himself up.

General staffs of all belligerents regard the reporter with deep suspicion. In their eyes he is either an actual or a potential spy, or at best a chatterbox and busybody that requires close watching.

The Finns, who were naturally secretive and disliked publicity, during the Finnish-Russian war, blamed the press for filling in all the gaps for the Russian intelligence service. When, for example, the Russians began painting their tanks white for camouflage and providing their men with snow-capes similar to those the Finns had used since the outset of the war, the Finns accused the correspondents of giving the Russians the idea.

Joint Conspiracy

Such absurdums do not alter the circumstance that military information divulged through the press may sometimes prove useful to the enemy. But in most countries the scope of censorship goes far beyond preventing the leakage of military secrets. The censor's long nose is thrust into the journalist's innermost thoughts and opinions.

Almost everywhere the censorship and the official propaganda agencies have jointly conspired in an attempt to mold both home and foreign public opinion. The censor's task is to prevent facts from being ascertained and transmitted independently of the propaganda agency which plants and disseminates its doctored information or misinformation.

The foreign correspondent who tries to do a conscientious job is constantly between the hammer of propaganda and the anvil of the censorship, seeking to shape him into a pliant tool.

If he fails to use the plants of the propagandist he is penalized by a sudden stiffening of the censorship. If he puts something over on the censor, he finds himself cut off from official news sources. He may even be denied transmission facilities or subjected to myriad other annoyances. In some countries the worst offenders or confirmed unregenerates are expelled as an example to the others.

As the jobs of many reporters, particularly those working for agencies, depend on their keeping their lines of communication open and remaining on the spot, such tactics are fairly effective in inducing them to avoid the doghouse and "play ball."

Frequent Discrimination

"Play ball" to most government censorship and propaganda ministries signifies willingness on the part of the correspondent to sign his name to their press releases and cable them at his employer's expense, and to transmit, withhold or deny the facts in conformity with official government wishes.

From time to time, as a reward for good behavior, these correspondents are fed scoops or "exclusives" from official sources or get special facilities for trips to the front, denied to their refractory colleagues.

Sometimes the censorship discriminates against the correspondents of certain countries in favor of those of others. Thus when censorship was introduced in Rumania in the summer of 1940—though Rumania was still formally independent—the German and Italian journalists were exempted.

The technique of censorship varies from country to country and according to the transmission facilities. In Egypt the censored dispatches are sent directly from the censor's office to the telegraph office without being returned to the correspondent, so the latter has no idea how much of his story has been passed until he sees it in print months later. In Finland and Greece, where long-distance telephone was often used, one copy of the censored story would be sent to an employee of the censorship listening in while the correspondent read from another copy. At the least discrepancy in the text or slip of the tongue the censor listening in would cut the connection. Many times I have suddenly found myself talking into a dead line with no one at the other end and with no idea of just where the story was interrupted. And in such cases no amount of complaining or explaining will restore the connection.

Moscow Censorship

The severest censorship that ever existed in any country was probably instituted in Moscow in January, 1940. It muzzled the foreign correspondents so completely that most of them gave up and left.

Passing through Moscow in May, 1940, I listened to the woes of the last correspondent of a big American paper still in Russia. For almost five months, he told me, his every dispatch had been slashed to nothingness. Most recently his home office had requested a long interpretative piece on Soviet foreign policy.

"Before I sat down to write it," he said, "I called up the Press Department of the Foreign Affairs Commissariat, informing them of the request and adding that I hesitated to attempt it since the entire piece would probably be censored. 'Not at all,' I was assured, 'Commissar Molotoff will be most interested to read what you have to say on the subject and your piece will receive the most favorable consideration.' I replied that while I appreciated Molotoff's interest in my effort, I would be writing primarily for my readers, and not for his exclusive benefit. But again reassured, I went ahead with the piece and submitted it. Here's what I got back two weeks later."

He handed me a 10-page story in which every typewritten line was neatly crossed out in blue pencil while the Russian word for "suppress" was written across each page in big round letters.

Whether in Finland, Greece or Egypt military censors have a congenital aversion to place names, geography, topography and weather conditions and cross same out on sight. This made it rather hard to write much intelligible copy about the front.

In some countries there is a double, even a multiple censorship —the military and civil censors are distinct and are located in separate parts of town. They use pencils of different colors and often show keen rivalry as to which can do a better job on a dispatch. Whoever wins, the correspondent is the loser.

Five Censorships

In Athens at the height of the Greco-Italian war, there were no less than five separate and independent censorships: The Greek military censorship, the Greek civil censorship, the Greek political censorship, the British RAF censor and the British Naval censor.

The correspondent's real worries began when, after typing out his story in seven copies, he started forth into the black-out to make the rounds of the various censors. Besides leaving each censor with a copy of the story he had to get all the different colored pencil marks onto the remaining copies and leave margins wide enough to accommodate the seal of each censorship, which had to be stamped separately on every sheet. Only when he had run the gauntlet and accumulated all the different colored pencil marks and all the various stamps on his master copy could he order a phone call, which took anywhere from two to six hours to come through.

In countries where bureaucracy goes to extreme lengths, there is usually a way of getting around it —via some inside track, or of cutting through the red tape, provided you have the right shears. So it was with the Greek multiple censorship in Greece.

The last copy of the story was submitted to the political censor, an employee of the Ministry of the Interior which also tapped the telephone wires. It was this political censor who did the listening in.

Maniadakis, the Greek Minister of the Interior, had a grudge against the other censorships and gave certain correspondents permission to ignore their corrections. This went on until the unfavored correspondents got wind of it and complained in a collective letter to the Prime Minister.

The military "higher-ups" at British GHQ Middle East in Cairo look upon correspondents as one of the many evils they are forced to put up with on account of meddlesome civilians back in London.

Such an attitude precludes an understanding of the reporters' problems, about which the military "higher-ups" know nothing and care less.

Accordingly, the only qualification for military censors in Cairo appears to be lack of training that would fit them for some other Army job. The last thing one would expect of them would be previous newspaper experience.

Ignorant of and indifferent to the vital importance of time and deadlines with a news story, the Cairo military censors would often delay dispatches until they were stale, often by virtue of incompetence rather than design. This happened notably with the eyewitness accounts of the occupation of Bengasi, which reached the world several days after the first official news.

On the other hand, swift and severe retribution is meted to those censors who "let by" some item that GHQ did not want divulged.

Under the circumstances, lacking any judgment of their own, their sole rule is to "play safe," to avoid decisions on their own responsibility and when in doubt say "No." Even when the main spotlight of the war was focused on the Mediterranean, correspondents in Cairo were constantly being scooped in London where the Ministry of Information functioned more intelligently.

In Cairo, besides the British military censorship, there is a civil censorship, and a political censorship is maintained at the British Embassy. The latter effectively killed all stories out of Cairo regarding the Eden-Dill trip to the Middle East last February, although there were plenty of stories out of London. This almost caused a revolt even among the docile British correspondents. A complete taboo was also placed on all stories concerning the internal situation in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. No reports about the Axis intrigue which culminated in the Rashid Ali rebellion in Baghdad could be cabled from Cairo.

The copy that never got beyond the Cairo censorship files includes some of the biggest stories of the war. It doubtless excels what was actually sent, both in volume and interest. Often items were suppressed that had previously appeared in the Egyptian press.

The net result was that Cairo dried up almost completely as a news source long before the Mediterranean war slipped off the front page.

20 lines deleted by reporter

In conclusion, it is not surprising that wartime censorship is naturally irksome in dictatorship countries where some form of censorship existed in peacetime. Similar methods are forced on democratic countries by circumstances. However, steps should be taken to make the censorship intelligent and to limit its scope so as to prevent it from encroaching on the whole field of journalism. Otherwise military censorship may prove the thin end of an entering wedge which will destroy freedom of the press.

The Country Speaks: New York

Want to Help? ..... William H. Stringer

The question of how to build and maintain a strong American morale, come shortages, war, air raids, or Nazi peace proposals, is increasingly commanding the attention of organizations here dedicated to the preservation of democracy.

The Committee for National Morale, formed recently under the direction of Arthur Upham Pope, has suggested that a Government Morale and Propaganda agency be set up not only to bolster the home front, but loose an all-out "war of nerves" against Nazidom, using the best of the Nazis' own techniques. Other groups hold that a Federal agency would smack of coercion.

All are agreed, however, that national morale is and will be the product of heads-up action by Government departments and individual citizens—a partnership effort between Government and private initiative. On the Government side this would include fireside talks and official speeches to indicate the national danger, price control and housing aid to protect the citizen, and spectacular drives, such as for old aluminum, to give a "sense of participation."

Private Initiative

On the side of private initiative, if the citizen is looking for ideas, guidance or general information on how to do his part in his own home town to make democracy meaningful and worth defending —and hence build morale—he might well write, telephone, or otherwise get in touch with such an organization as the Council for Democracy at No. 285 Madison Avenue.

The Council organized itself for action less than a year ago on the proposition that it was going to "put light into the eyes of the disciples of democracy." Its founders, Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator, and C. D. Jackson, Time Magazine official, together with college professors and hard-headed observers of the times, first visualized the council as a co-ordinator of the efforts of other pro-democracy groups, but it has since expanded into far greater service.

Suppose you want to hold a community mass meeting to stress the duties of citizens in defense, as folks in Skowhegan, Maine, did recently. The Council for Democracy will furnish speakers. Suppose your State Convention of Women's Clubs wants to know how it can help preparedness, as was the case in Indianapolis. The Council will furnish ideas. Or suppose a community group wants to discuss its responsibilities to the foreign-born. The Council will help put the meeting across.

Aiding Defense Move

Suppose you have wondered just what you could do in your village or city to help the National defense effort. The Council has published an 88-page fact-jammed guidebook which tells what other American families have done, and suggests groups to get in touch with—all for 25 cents a copy.

An early project was the mailing to Germany of hundreds of letters giving the facts on democracy. No one knows whether the letters reached their destination, but the tons of Nazi propaganda pouring into America were thus cleverly spotlighted. Most recently, the Council's Fourth of July radiocast, featuring a poem-drama by Stephen Vincent Benét, brought tumultuous requests for permission to re-enact it from schools, Army camps and even from Hollywood. The Council sees no reason why Americans should not be able, consistently, to dramatize democracy far better than Hitler and Goebbels ballyhoo their Naziism.

In short, the Council sees no reason why Americans shouldn't become as zealous for American democracy as the totalitarians are for their "isms." To any citizen who wants to help make this democracy more meaningful, the Council says, "Here's a hand, brother."

To Change the Subject:

Between These Covers ..... By Ethel C. Ince

The reading room of a certain branch library in New York City's East Side presented a scene, not long ago, that might be used to illustrate an article on world democratic relations. Scattered about at the tables, enjoying the privileges of free library service, were a Polish family from Warsaw, several Viennese, two children from Paris, and a little Jewish boy from Flanders who speaks five languages but "thinks in Dutch." A newcomer, a brisk young girl, stepped up to the librarian's desk, explaining that she was English, two days off the boat, that she knew no one except the lady in whose Gramercy Park home she was governess. From her purse she drew a one pound note, offering it to the librarian as a deposit, for, she explained, "I simply must have books."

Words are not needed to heighten this little drama of the place the book occupies in these tense years of world history. And those whom war has ousted from their homes are not alone in finding solace and inspiration in reading. A letter which Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell wrote while in command of the British forces of the Middle East, acknowledging a gift of books from the American Library Association, reveals that books are as eagerly sought by the men at the front. After asserting that books are "perhaps the most acceptable form of gift that can be sent to the troops out here" and referring to their value "in the maintenance of morale," General Wavell continued:

"You can have little idea of the pleasure given to men in places not easy of access; books have been virtually unobtainable; now you have made available a regular source of exchange. The troops are very grateful."

More People, More Books

A recent news photograph of United States air service men on the steps of a public library, each carrying an armful of volumes, captioned "Back to The Air Base With Books," reminds us of the increased needs for books that are growing out of defense activities in this country. Concentrations of men in Army camps, naval bases, air posts, munitions plants, shipbuilding yards, airplane factories, training schools, etc., have increased many local populations enormously.

San Diego, California, which, five years ago, had 75 aircraft workers, today has 14,000. One area which formerly had a population of less than 1,000, has suddenly become the location of a camp of 30,000 men and their families. Hinesville, Georgia, with a population formerly of something over 400 persons, acquired 7,000 new inhabitants in three months. Louisville, Ky., has acquired a soldier population of 40,000, located in three adjacent Army posts. To San Antonio, Tex., the defense program has brought a 25,000 to 35,000 population increase; to El Paso, Tex., 20,000 new residents; to the State of Florida, 81,000 men in camps and bases.

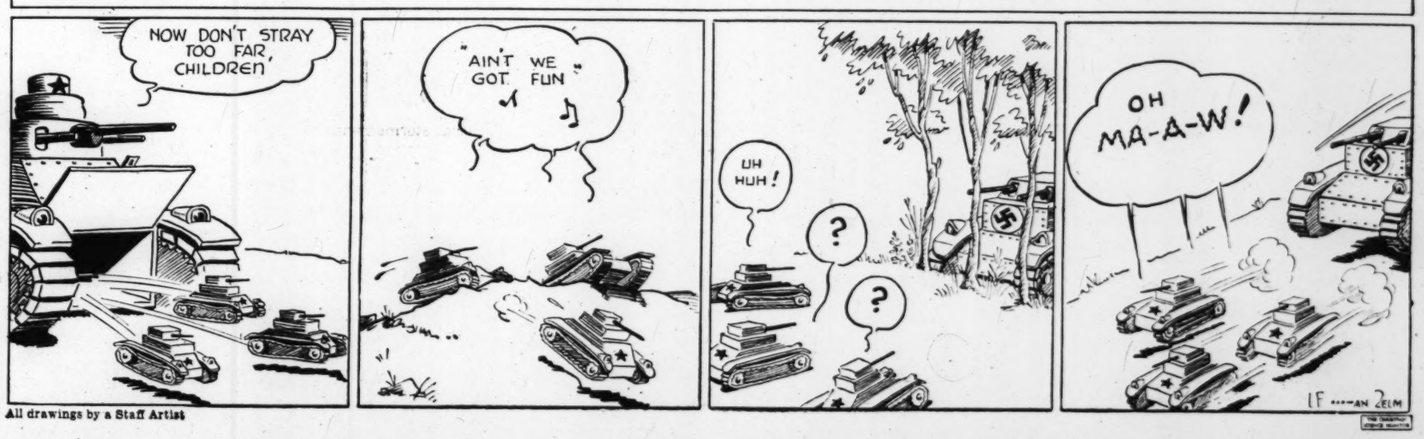
And for every new soldier inside the camp, Paul V. McNutt has estimated that there is "probably about one new civilian outside."

Librarian Now in "Front Lines"

All these people are demanding books for recreational reading or technical assistance, and it has become an urgent problem of private as well as public library interests to bring books to these enormous redistributed populations.

A term we have been hearing increasingly lately is "civilian morale." There is even a report that a cold cream manufacturer requested the Government to class his business among "indirect defense industries" because he felt it contributed to sustaining national morale. Whether or not we admit this classification of cold cream, public libraries, which reported greatly increased circulation during years of unemployment, can testify that the civilian turns eagerly to books when he needs intellectual guidance and spiritual support.

The librarian's job has long since emerged from the cloistered atmosphere that once surrounded it. It now seems to be taking him into front line posts in the struggle to defend and preserve the democratic way of life.


NEWS ITEM- ROME :- RUSSIA IS USING "KANGAROO TANKS" WHICH CARRY 3 SMALLER TANKS INSIDE.
NOW DON'T STRAY TOO FAR, CHILDREN
"AIN'T WE GOT FUN"
UH HUH!
OH MA-A-W!
LF ---AN ZELM

All drawings by a Staff Artist

National Open Golf Champion Forecasts $60,000 as Possible Return From Crown

Radio Contract Will Cause Income From Title to Soar

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just nine little letters are all that is needed to make this year's national open golf title the best—financially speaking—since Johnny Farrell won the crown and made upwards of $60,000 back in the lush days of 1928-29. And those little letters are all contained in the name of the present title-holder, Craig Wood.

Here yesterday for an exhibition match at Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott, the Mamaroneck, N. Y., professional disclosed that only his signature on a radio contract is needed to make the open title yield the best monetary return in more than a decade. Last year, for instance, Lawson Little is generally conceded to have made approximately $15,000.

Wood, whose victory at Fort Worth, Texas, was one of the most popular of all time with his brother pros, the public, and the press, said that final negotiations had not yet been completed for the program, but added that he expected them to be shortly.

15 Exhibitions

Even without that radio program, however, Wood stands to make more out of his championship tenure than any of his recent predecessors. Since the open he has played 15 exhibitions, which averages to about four a week, and in these exhibitions he is playing for himself. He is not appearing with another name pro who takes half the profit.

All this may sound a bit grasping, but when all the angles are considered, it must be agreed that Craig can follow no other course. It is one which was charted long before he ever got near the title, and one which all of the pro title-holders have followed. Wood is just adding a few sidetrails of his own, sidetrails which will yield a greater return than the ones which would come on the regular route. The open champion has just one year for certain in which he can capitalize on the crown, and it is up to him to make hay whether the sun shines or not.

Appearance Money

For exhibitions such as he played in yesterday at Tedesco, Craig gets at least $250. Some of his predecessors played for as little as $100 or even $50. For appearing in tournaments he is guaranteed $500 appearance money, plus a chance to win some of the purse. And then there are checks for endorsements, stories carrying his name as author, and bonuses from the manufacturer whose clubs and balls he plays. When these are totaled with the money from the radio contract, it may be found that Craig's reward from the open title is greater than even that achieved by Farrell.

Wood's home club is the Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, which also boasts the national amateur champion in Dick Chapman. The club officials have placed the ball Chapman used in winning the amateur last year in a glass case beside the ball Bobby Jones used in winning the open there in 1929. Now the club plans to add another glass case containing the ball Wood used in winning this year's open.

More than that, the club is making arrangements to have the glove Craig wore at Fort Worth bronzed and placed beside the case. Above it will be a picture of the handsome professional, and Wood disclosed yesterday that when he finishes using his present clubs, the ones he used in the open, he plans to give them to the Winged Foot trophy room.

At Tedesco yesterday Wood paired with the home club pro, Alex Ellis, to defeat former national open champion Tony Manero of Salem and Tom Mahan of United Shoe, 2 and 1. As befitting the titleholder, Wood had the lowest individual round of the day, a one-over-par 71, as compared to 73 for Manero, 75 for Mahan, and 76 for Ellis. The latter only recently returned to the links after an illness. Wood got three birdies, to two for Manero, and one each for the others.

Digging Divots

The match got away to an inauspicious start in the rain, with only a handful of spectators attending . . . By the time the match ended, however, the gallery had grown to more than 500 and the rain had stopped . . . Between the fairway watering system and the barrels of rain that had fallen previous to the match, Tedesco played very long . . . It will cost Tedesco about $3,500 to water its fairways this dry summer . . . Normally it costs around $2,000.

* * *

Ellis, who has been at the North Shore club for 14 years, would like to build a grandstand on Salem Street . . . "You can see at least a part of 10 holes from that street," he said, "and if we could get the city officials to block off that street during a tournament, we could erect a grandstand for 5,000 people" . . . The holes he referred to are 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17, and 18 . . . Ellis, incidentally, won an exhibition with Walter Hagen last year and with Ralph Guldahl the year before . . . The opponents were still Manero and Mahan.

* * *

Highly favored Elizabeth Gordon of Hatherly advanced to the semi-finals of the women's South Shore golf championship yesterday by defeating Mrs. F. H. Gleason of Cohasset in 19 holes . . . Today she faced Mrs. Harriet Ferris of Duxbury, who defeated Mrs. C. B. Dean of Cohasset 3 and 2 . . . The other semifinalists are Mrs. P. M. Hendrie of Cohasset and Mrs. John Smith of Wollaston, who won over Mrs. C. F. Eaton of Duxbury and Mrs. Harry Rowe, respectively.

Here for Week End

By a Staff Photographer

Hal Newhouser (left) and Barney McCosky, Detroit

Del Baker brings the Detroit Tigers to Fenway Park on Saturday for the start of a two-game series with the Red Sox, and among them will be two of the rising young ball players of the American League—Newhouser, the southpaw pitcher and McCosky, the outfielder.

Lack of Knowledge of Rules Can Be Very Costly in Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Diogenes spent his time looking for an honest man. Probably the Quiz Kids know whether he ever found one. I've never heard. This I do know: That if Diogenes came back now, trimmed his lantern wick and started looking for somebody fully conversant with the rules of golf, with the correct official interpretation of each rule, he might live the years of a Methuselah and never locate his man, even with the aid of the U. S. G. A., the R. and A., and even the F. B. I. thrown in for good measure.

A surprisingly large percentage of players have only a superficial knowledge of the rules and don't care about knowing more, for they play only in club tournaments, where most anything goes, and they don't see any need of burning the midnight oil trying to study a set of rules which, to say the least, have a lot of complexities.

Violation Costly

But the lads and lassies who take part in championships—State, district or national—should put in a more than superficial study of the rules, for some little violation might prove very costly in a match with a lot at stake, such as in the New England amateur championship now in progress at New Haven or the sectional tries shortly to come for the national amateur, also for play in the national itself.

Complexities

As to some of the "complexities" in the rules, listen to the following: in the regular final of the Philadelphia amateur championship, a boy named Charlie Heuer was leading Jack Penrose going to the 15th hole, where the official referee decided that Heuer had violated a rule in testing the sand in a bunker with his feet and gave him a half on the hole, which he presumably had won except for the penalty. Play was held up 20 minutes at the 16th, until the decision had been affirmed by the officials. Heuer was so upset that he lost the next three holes and the match. His father wrote to the association officials, charging that his son was upset by the incident and the ruling and that was the reason for his defeat. Then came the decision to have the match replayed, as reported from Philadelphia.

As far as this writer can find, there is no rule which directly says that a player may not test sand with his feet. The nearest approach to it (and the writer is only too willing to acknowledge his error if he has missed a more direct rule) is that section of Rule 25, relating to "Hazards," which says:

Only Inference

"The player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of taking his stance." It is only by inference, then, that the player is aware that he is violating a rule by rubbing his shoes around in the sand to get the texture of the sand. Of course he could make a bluff at taking his stance, squirm around to his heart's content, get the texture, and then decide that he was too far away from his ball, or too near it, change his stance, be perfectly within the rules, and still get the texture.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., six times winner of the women's national title, was penalized for testing the sand with her feet during the international matches for the Curtis Cup at the Essex Country Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea in 1938. There was quite a furore over the decision and, to my mind, fully justified. Why isn't there a clear and concise rule stating, for example:

"The player may not test the texture of the sand in a bunker in any manner before playing the stroke."

How Come a Half?

The rule which allows the player to "place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of taking his stance" would still protect him against an unmerited adverse decision, but the direct rule against a preliminary testing of the stand would put him on his guard against such an infraction as that of Mrs. Vare in 1938, or Heuer in Philadelphia. But the point that I can't understand in the Heuer incident is, how the officials could call the 15th hole halved when the violation of any of these rules under "Hazards" is loss of the hole in match play, two strokes in medal. The final of the Philadelphia amateur must have been match play when Penrose won the last three holes, according to the report.

Loses Hole

It would be easy to go on for columns telling about the rules and the technical advantages for one player versed in them as compared to another less acquainted. Betty Jameson lost a hole to Patty Berg in the women's western open a few weeks back when Miss Berg hit the pin which Miss Jameson's caddy was holding, thereby causing Miss Jameson the loss of the hole, in a terrific match that ultimately went extra holes.

Years ago Frank H. Hoyt, a one-time Boston golfer and labelled "Stealthy" because he cooked up so many trick matches, not so much for gain as to put over a mental fast one on some friend, was playing a match at Garden City against an opponent who, at the end of a couple of holes, remarked that he didn't like to carry on a conversation while playing a match and that he lived strictly up to the rules and expected his opponent to do the same.

"That's all right with me," rejoined Hoyt, who felt that he knew as much about the rules as anybody. They went along in a close match until they came to a hole, well along, where the opponent ordered Hoyt's caddie to go to the pin and guard against Hoyt hitting it on his chip shot.

"Stay where you are," said Hoyt to his boy.

"What's the big idea?" came the opponent.

"Just this," said Hoyt. "If I hit my boy, or my clubs, or the pin while my boy is holding it, I lose the hole. If I hit any of them with your boy at the pin, you lose the hole. And my boy was at the pin at the last hole."

After that the match was a walkaway for Hoyt.

Poor Racing Conditions Continue at Quincy Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 31—The most disappointing racing conditions in the four-year history of Quincy Bay Race Week once again was on deck yesterday, and this morning only "hopes" were expressed for better weather in the final encounter of the week, this time under the colors of the Wollaston Yacht Club.

Since Sunday's opener, which attracted 236 craft, the weather man has frowned increasingly more each day, and the fleet has dwindled so that only 113 boats hit the starting line midst yesterday's downpour.

The fact that 113 skippers and crews were on hand for yesterday's final Squantum Yacht Club encounter was a tribute to the hardiness of the yachting youngsters today. In other years a good many more would have been discouraged after the two previous days' sailing.

Mattern Top Skipper

The usually numerous classes such as the Indians, Hustlers, Winabouts and Snipes were well pruned. The Winabouts, which were top fleet Sunday with 36 boats, dropped to 28 yesterday; the Indians from 34 to 18; the Hustlers from 33 to 13; and the Snipes from 32 to 18.

But despite the conditions, the leaders of the week continue to set the pace. In the Indians, Russell Mattern and Cherokee, one of this year's new sensations, picked up his third second of the week besides his first Tuesday to hold an 18 point margin on Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona which received the cannon yesterday. Dean Lewis' Pelican II was third and Pillsbury's Apache fourth.

Bob Perry's Bob Pat again led the Hustlers with familiar high point man, Willard Smith and Band Wagon in second berth. Band Wagon had a squeeze of 10 seconds over third place Beagle, owned by Edward Spiers.

Carleton Scores Again

The skipper of the week, however, was Harry Carleton who sailed his Riplet to its third win in four days in the Winabout Class. Carleton's other three out was a second. Close on Riplet's stern, despite the fine showing, is Kent brothers Why Not, which grabbed a second yesterday, and Russell Mattern Jr.'s Gold Ray in third position. George Curry's Omaha was very much in the running until yesterday's sixth.

After two straight, Roger McAleer dropped one notch in the Snipes as Bob Gallagher chalked his name on the boards with a one second thriller over young McAleer. Robert English's Wetu scored another third.

Charles Caldwell's Yankee led the Quincy Pirates after two days' lay-off, with William Nichols' Erna second. Sylvester Gookin's Imalone lost its first interclub of the season in the Yankee Dories as Glazebrook brothers' Rum Dum II found first place airs.

Off to 'Head

Willis Garey continued to find winning zephyrs in the Adams Class with Claire. Norman Waddleton brought in his Hull Seabird, Teaser, for the gun. And William Epps was a new winner in the Radios with his W-1XER.

W. A. D.

Local Box Score

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	3	15	1	0
Cooney cf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	5	1	2	3	3	4	0
West lf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Demaree rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Waner rf	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Miller ss	5	1	1	2	0	2	1
Rowell 2b	2	0	0	0	2	8	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
**Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Tobin p	2	0	1	2	1	4	0
Totals	37	3	8	14	30	19	1

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin 2b	5	0	0	0	1	5	1
Elliott rf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Garms 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Stewart lf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Anderson ss	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
*Davis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Sewell	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Handley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wilkie p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
††Van Robays	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
§Vaughan ss	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Heintzelman p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
¶Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	5	6	30	13	1

*Batted for Anderson in 8th. †Ran for Davis in 8th. ‡Batted for Lopez in 8th. §Batted for Heintzelman in 8th. ¶Handley ran for Sewell in 8th. **Batted for Berres in 9th. ††Batted for Van Robays in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Runs batted in, Tobin, Martin, Sisti, Waner, Elliott. Two-base hits, Sisti, Miller, Tobin, Waner, Berres, Di Maggio, Davis. Three-base hit, Hassett. Sacrifice hit, Berres. Stolen base, Miller. Left on base, Boston 8, Pittsburgh 7. Hits off Heintzelman, 4 in 8 innings; off Bowman, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wilkie, none in 2-3 inning. Base on balls, by Heintzelman 4, by Bowman, by Tobin 2. Struck out, by Tobin 4, by Heintzelman 3, by Bowman. Double plays, Stewart and Lopez; Fletcher, Anderson and Fletcher. Umpires, Magerkurth, Dunn and Stewart. Time, 2h. 22m. Attendance 11,362.

Ace Parker, football star of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is learning golf in his spare time. He wants to be a golf pro when his grid days are ended.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

St. Louis at Boston (2).
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at New York (2).
Chicago at Philadelphia.

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at New York
(Only games scheduled)

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 3

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 17.75mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program for Friday, August 1

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 1

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; Dance Suite by Lehar; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; SD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; News.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking Listeners in the West Indies and North America.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brasilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.73mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melody Time; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p.m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble, Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Moonlight Magic; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Good Neighbors.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	270	73	110	20	68	.407
Cronin	329	63	107	6	55	.325
Foxx	310	66	92	15	68	.297
Tabor	300	39	91	13	77	.295
Peacock	156	13	44	0	19	.282
Finney	327	59	90	3	33	.275
Di Maggio	383	80	103	5	29	.269
Doerr	280	34	73	0	55	.261
Pytlak	218	20	55	1	25	.258
Fox	79	8	19	0	8	.241
Newsome	135	14	32	1	11	.237
Spence	153	16	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	287	32	95	0	15	.331
Moore	270	30	76	4	30	.282
Sisti	396	41	84	1	32	.275
Rowell	341	38	92	4	36	.270
Hassett	211	30	54	0	10	.256
West	302	38	76	8	43	.252
Waner	148	18	37	1	18	.250
Masi	115	11	27	2	13	.235
Demaree	47	6	11	1	2	.234
Miller	349	32	79	5	42	.227
Montgomery	18	0	4	0	0	.222
Roberge	10	1	2	0	1	.200
Berres	163	11	29	0	12	.179
Gremp	29	0	1	0	2	.034

Two Tied For Halfway Lead At New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31 (AP)—Tom Leonard, Jr., sandy-haired Nashua, N. H., youngster, and Sid Noyes of the home club, a former Yale star, posted sub-par 70's today to take an early lead at the half-way mark in the New England amateur golf tournament's 36-hole qualifying round at the New Haven Country Club.

Leonard, last year's runner-up and current New Hampshire State champion, and Noyes each bagged spectacular eagles, the former with a 130-yard iron shot on the par-four 13th. Noyes rang in a 20-foot putt, his third of the 18-hole round, on the 14th hole for his.

Mandly Has 73

Three strokes off the pace made on links still soggy from yesterday's torrential rains, was H. H. (Holly) Mandly, Jr., the Connecticut State open champion and a former winner of this tourney.

A stroke behind him at 74 were Leo Martin of Weston, Mass., defending his title, who was experiencing difficulty with his putting; Wilfred Crossley of Dedham, Mass., who won the New England amateur crown in 1938, and John Kennedy of New Haven.

Bob Walsh of Bridgeport, the Connecticut amateur champ, shot a 79.

A batch of improved scores at the ninth-hole mark this morning indicated that most of the field of more than 80 golfers were taking advantage of the unprecedented re-start of the tournament. However, Joe Monahan, Jr., who yesterday had a 72, today kited to an 80.

Early scores at the half-way mark:

Ted Avery, New Haven, 38-40—78.
R. J. Coughlin, New Haven, 41-47—88.
John Duane, Quincy, Mass., 42-41—83.
Sid Noyes, New Haven, 34-36—70.
Bill Markham, Hartford, 37-43—80.
A. M. Dodge, Portland, Maine, 41-45—86.
M. M. Scarbrough, Jr., New Haven, 40-39—79.
Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass., 36-38—74.
Dom Soccoll, Wethersfield, Conn., 35-40—74.
Joseph Monahan, Jr., Belmont, Mass., 40-40—80.
Tom Leonard, Nashua, N. H., 34-36—70.

Patrick Drafted

NEW YORK (AP)—Murray Patrick, defenseman of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has announced he received notice to report on Aug. 14 for induction into the Army.

Patrick, Canadian-born but a United States citizen, passed his examination last week.

Ted Williams Hits Better At Fenway Than on Road

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Several weeks ago, when Ted Williams first appeared among the batting leaders, it was hinted that his chances of winning the American League hitting crown were practically nil because of the distant right field barriers at Fenway Park. Most critics, remembering the 77 games the Red Sox left fielder must play at home, laughed off the suggestion that he might crash the elusive .400 circle this season.

However, at the risk of boring you with figures, we offer proof to the contrary. Williams not only looks like the next big league batting champion, but he threatens to finish the race a few points above .400. And the chief reason for these apparent successes is the pace he has maintained at Fenway.

Hits At Fenway

Early today the outfielder's unofficial 1941 average was .407. To get up there he has hit a brilliant .444 on the home grounds and .361 on the road. He also had 20 home runs and had driven in an even 70 runners. Of these totals, 10 four-baggers and 34 runs were produced at Fenway. All of which bears up the theory that great batters will get their hits no matter how deep the fences.

It has been Williams' contention all along that he hits better at Briggs Stadium, Detroit, than in any other park around the circuit. When he steps to the plate in the back yard of the Tigers, his confidence is unbounded.

Therefore, "The Kid" will be slightly taken back if he reads this yarn. Actually, he has hit less at Briggs Stadium than anywhere else this year.

Low at Detroit

A rainy day check of the averages reveals that Williams has batted .476 at Yankee Sadium; the aforementioned .444 at Fenway; an even .400 at Cleveland; .385 at Shibe Park; .357 at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis; .333 at both Chicago and Washington, and only .290 at Detroit. He has made only nine hits in 31 official tries on the Tigers' home lot.

Ted's percentage against the Yankees is another interesting sidelight. Facing what is considered the best pitching staff in the league, the Red Sox ace has batted a cool .486, including games at both Yankee Stadium and Fenway. It is no fault of his that the New York club is walking away with the pennant race.

Tigers Effective

However, Ted has shown no partiality among the so-called contenders. He has hit even better against the Cleveland staff. Bob Feller and company have yielded a .500 average to "The Kid."

The figures further reveal a .464 pace against Connie Mack's improved staff, a .405 facing the Browns, a .400 mark against Washington, .380 with the White Sox and only .283 against the Tigers. If the Bengal mound group was as effective throwing at the rest of the league as it is with Williams, Del Baker would be in another World Series this fall.

Some of the best July pitching in the majors has been contributed by Jim Tobin of the Braves. In six starts this month he has earned five victories and a lone defeat, yielding only 32 base hits in 58 innings. The one setback was an eight-hit, 12-inning heartbreaker to the Cardinals on the 20th. But the next time out he blanked the league leaders, 8-0, on three safeties. He also has a two-hitter over the lowly Phillies.

* * *

Tobin's fifth of the month and eighth of the year came last night at Pittsburgh, in 10 innings. A Hassett triple, a Sisti single, a West single and a Waner squeeze bunt produced the winning margin.

* * *

Sibby Sisti, incidentally, has hit well on this road trip through the hostile West. He was up to .275 this morning and getting better all the time.

* * *

Tomorrow the Red Sox are idle. They play singles with the Tigers here Saturday and Sunday. Meanwhile, the Braves tomorrow open a four-game series at Cincinnati, with the doubleheader on Sunday.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

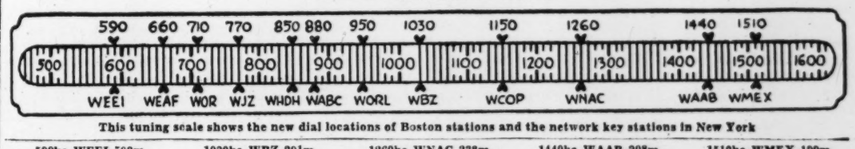
Discontinuance Notice

New Hampshire

Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Baseball Game	Sports and music
3:30	News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Advent'es in science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-St.	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Louis Browns, Second	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-St.	Console Capers
4:45	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Louis Browns, Second	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	'Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Sifting the News	News: Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Melodic Caravan	"Listen to Leibert"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance, Music	"Musical Rendezvouz"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15	Fredda Gibson	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Swiss Independence Day	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	Songs of Your Heart
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	riety: B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	Songs of Your Heart
8:30	Lewisohn Stad. Concert; E. Davis, news	The Week in Industry	Dramatic Sketch	OPM - National Defense	Civilian Defense Program
8:45		Gwen Williams	Dramatic Sketch	Program	Johnny Long, Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes	Grant Park Concert: Chicago Philharmonic Orch.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby, Don Ameche, Connie Boswell, Music Maids, Orchestra; Guests	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Major Bowes	News Here and Abroad		Robin Hood Dell Concert	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30	Major Bowes	Ted Steele's Orchestra			
9:45	Major Bowes				
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch	Montreal Symphony;	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Eight Bells"	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	Bernard Naylor, cond.	Barrymore, guest	"Morning Watch"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30	questions: answers	Ahead of the Headlines	'Good Neighbors': drama	Jacobson's Rhythms	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	and music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Weather	News Service	Dramatized news	Network News
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather: Musicale	Local news: Weather	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"
11:30	Music": Michael	Vice Pres. H. Wallace	Will Johnson's Orch.	Concert Internationale	Chris' Loft: organ
11:45	Lorin's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Will Johnson's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Concert Internationale
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders: Speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Ann Cameron
1:30	What's the Name	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Melodic Moods: orchestra
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Melodic Moods: orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Fantasy in Melody	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Concert Melodies
2:15	"Joyce Jordon"	Fantasy in Melody	"The Mystery Man"	"Don Artiste"	"Castles in the Air"
2:30	'You're the Expert'	"The Munros": sketch	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sports Comments	"Castles in the Air"
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lester Huff, organ	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Sports Comments	Sports and Music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegranbic reports,	Sports and Music
3:30	News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Cleveland at Philadel-	Sports and Music
3:45	"Exploring Space"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	phia baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports,	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Cleveland at Philadel-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Community Radio	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	phia baseball game	Tea Time Melodies
4:45	Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown":	Telegraphic reports,	Comic Page Club
5:00	Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Cleveland-Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The

President Bob Quinn May Select Florida Site for Spring Training of Braves

Recently Visited State Inspecting Camp Grounds

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston Braves of the National League spent several days in Central Florida this past week looking around for a possible site for the Braves to pitch Spring training camp in 1942. Quinn was accompanied to Florida by Mrs. Quinn.

Although apparently pleased with several localities as training sites, the Braves' prexy remained noncommittal as to his observations, declining to render any decision at present.

Mr. Quinn spent one day in Deland inspecting the city, Conrad Field, home of the Deland Red Hats, and conferring with officials relative to the possible selection of Deland as a site. He also spent some time in Sanford talking with officials and looking the ball field over.

The Braves, managed by Casey Stengel, veteran major league pilot, trained last year at San Antonio, Texas. Currently they are in seventh place in the National League race. Mr. Quinn will no doubt consider what sort of an exhibition schedule and drawing power he can get before making any decision.

Selection of Deland, or Sanford or possibly Orlando by the Braves would mean an almost triangular arrangement of major league clubs. Washington will train at Orlando and the Brooklyn Dodgers at Daytona Beach, allowing easy travelling distance if a schedule could be arranged.

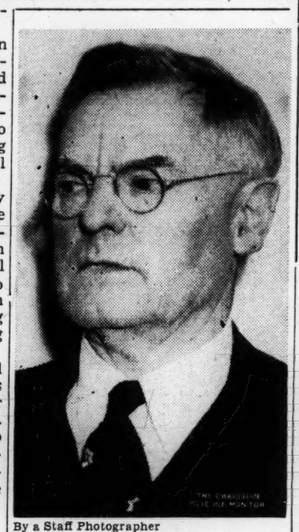
* * *

Billy Noonan of Pensacola, Fla., defeated Horace Hall of Dothan, Ala., 3 and 2 in the 18-hole finals to win the sixth annual Northwest Florida Golf tournament last Monday.

Noonan played near perfect golf in his second match of the day, and captured the title won last year by Craford Rainwater, another Pensacola player who was knocked out in the second round of this year's event by Hall.

* * *

If batting power is what it takes to win in the Southeastern League, Meridian has it. Three of the four top batsmen in the league this past week are with Meridian, paced one-two by red hot Gene Nance, third-baseman, and outfielder Jim Russell.



By a Staff Photographer
Bob Quinn

Nance stepped up his hitting in the week, climbing from .374 to .382. Russell is second with .362, and George Kovach is ranked fourth at .349.

The Memphis Chicks must have thought that two of them are good, because they bought Jim Russell and George Kovach. Both will complete the season with the Eagles before reporting to the Southern Association club.

Meridian received cash for Kovach, and cash plus a player for Russell, who leads the league in runs scored, doubles and stolen bases.

C. J.

Evashevski And Harmon Team Again

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Tommy Harmon and Forest Evashevski, Michigan's famed runner and blocker, will romp together once more—but there may be an entirely different story to tell this time.

The Wolverine twosome, famous on Midwestern gridirons for three years, will team up this time with other celebrated college seniors of 1940 to engage the powerful Chicago Bears Aug. 28 in the annual All-Star game in Soldier Field.

More than 9,000,000 votes were cast by the Nation's fans in selecting the All-Star personnel and 1,421,586 of the ballots named Harmon at halfback. Second in the individual totals was Evashevski, the blocker, with 1,357,674.

The starting line-up against the pro champions, in addition to the Michigan pair, will consist of Dave Rankin, Purdue, and Ed Rucinski, Indiana, ends; Nick Drahos, Cornell, and Ernest Pannell, Texas Aggies, tackles; Augie Lio, Georgetown, and Tommy O'Boyle, Tulane, guards; Rudy Mucha, Washington, center; George Franck, Minnesota, at halfback opposite Harmon, and George Paskvan, Wisconsin, fullback. Evashevski is tabbed at quarter.

This star-studded array will be augmented by 59 other players, rounding out a squad of 70 eligible for action against the Bears, the 73-0 conquerors of Washington in the pro title game.

The All-Stars and Bears will begin drills for the engagement Aug. 10, the collegians at Northwestern University and the Bears at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

The Bears, although one of the bulkiest teams in the pro game, won't have too much of a weight advantage on their rivals. The All-Star line from tackle to tackle averages 217 pounds and from end to end averages 211 pounds. The backfield has a mean weight of 190.

Coaches for the All-Stars haven't been announced yet. Heretofore, the fans chose the staff in a contest similar to the player poll, but this year they will be appointed by the Chicago Tribune, originator and sponsor of the game.

Clouting Cardinal —By Pap'

I HOPE MIZE GETS ON BASE
Gros
SLAUGHTER
- HIS HITTING HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE CARDINALS' PENNANT BID
BATTING BEHIND JOHNNY MIZE, HE GIVES THE CARDS A WORLD OF OFFENSIVE POWER
I'LL RUN IT OUT
THERE IS SOMETHING IN A NAME
HIS STEADY IMPROVEMENT CAN BE TRACED TO HIS HUSTLING ... HE RUNS OUT EVERYTHING
DITTO THE POOR NATIONAL LEAGUE HURLERS !!
PAP'

AP Features

Three years ago Enos Slaughter came up to the Cardinals with a glowing reputation as a hard-hitting outfielder. He had paced the American Association sluggers in 1937 with an average of .382 as a member of the Cards' farm team, Columbus. He started off like a house afire, and to him the pitching in the National League was no different—for a while—than the brand of hurling he liked so well in the American Association. But then the hurlers gradually whittled his average down until he showed a mere .276 at the end of the season.

Slaughter bounced back in 1938, however, and pounded the ball for an average of .320. Last season he hit .306. On both occasions he broke slowly, and then climbed, point by point, until he piled up respectable marks. This season Slaughter got off to a flying start. His timely hitting has done much to keep the Cardinals in the thick of the battle for top honors in the National League race. He has, at last, been living up to the promise he showed when he first came up. He has overcome the rookie's natural tendency to press, and now that he has been around a couple of years he has settled down to his true form.

There has been a steady improvement in his all-around work in the last two years. Always a hustler, Slaughter has applied himself to making the most of his talents. He goes all out on every play, runs out everything. Many a hit credited to him is the result of his willingness to expend a little energy.

In the field, Slaughter is a capable defensive player. A fine judge of fly balls, he is rapidly adding to his fund of knowledge concerning the hitting habits of opposing players. His throwing arm is not the most powerful, but it is adequate for the right field spot he plays.

Slaughter should continue to improve for a couple of seasons at least. The National League hurlers are of the opinion that he is much too good right now.

Yachting Dominates Chicago Area Sports Activities Now

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Stars have it this week and as a matter of fact for the next week also. The little boats will be the principal competitors in these waters. The larger boats that entered in the Mackinac race are resting up or loafing on the way back to Chicago. The Sheridan Shore Yacht Club whose membership consists of a large number of the star class have designated this as Race Week with a race every day starting last Sunday. On Sunday they got under way at 2:30 but on the rest of the days which are work days the boys get out in time to set sail at 4 o'clock.

Twenty-seven boats were in the first race which was won by Bubbling Over sailed by Bert Williams and Dr. Stanley Fahlstrom. Gemini was second, with John Pirie at the helm, Gale which is skippered by Harry Nye was across the line in third place and fourth place was taken by Woodie Pirie in Twin Star which was the championship star boat of last season. Woodie Pirie has already won the right to represent the Chicago north shore district in the international star races, soon to be held, just as he did last year.

Without doubt one of these four boats will win the Race Week series but they are so near in ability that it would be unwise to predict the final winner off the Wilmette harbor. These boats are all one type construction and so the comparison is in how well it is sailed.

Next week, Monday through Friday, the Stars will be at it again when they meet off the downtown harbor of Chicago in the Great Lakes Star Class championships. Entries in this series will come from several midwest states and as far away as Buffalo, N. Y.

The Snipe class are also having their days right now with the Chicago Corinthian club sailors overwhelming the Wilmette Yacht Club. This is the first time a major Snipe class race has been held at Chicago. The entries will come from 17 harbors around the lakes.

* * *

The peak in the number of boats in competition will be reached at the time of the Fifteenth Annual Daily News Regatta which will be held off Navy Pier in Chicago on Aug. 24. Thousands of boats and sailors will compete. As far as is possible this regatta will be held so that the most people can view all the events. It regularly attracts a throng of more than 100,000 persons which is believed to be some sort of a record. Many believe this event will be the climax in future years to a week of water sports that could include swimming, speed boat races, surf board contests and every other form of water contests. Chicago is ideally situated and could be the water sports capitol of America for at least a week.

Did you notice that in the St. Paul Open which was won by Horton Smith with 276 that Ben Hogan who won the Chicago Open was again one of the winners for the 52nd consecutive tournament. They'll soon be calling him "Consistency" Hogan for he sure deserves that title.

* * *

Chicagoans who are going to compete in the United States amateur golf championships which will be held at the Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb., during the week of Aug. 25 will show their class next Thursday when they will play on the course of the North Shore Country Club where the national tournament was held in 1939. Twenty-seven centers in the country will hold qualifying contests to pick those who will enter the national championship at Omaha.

* * *

There is probably no better way to predict a winner in the national junior tennis championships at Culver, Ind., than to go by the experience and advice of those who are competing in that class now and who have won the title in the past. Dave Freeman of Pomona, Calif., decided that the winner this year is going to be Gardner Larned of Chicago who just defeated Dave for the Illinois tennis championship on the courts of the Beverly Hills Club in Chicago. Larned is going to be remembered because of his forehand drives which are powerful for a junior. He had won his way to the finals in the junior bracket of the Illinois championships, but when he won the senior title he declined to compete for the national junior title which went to Harry Buttimer of San Francisco, Calif. Larned has come forward brilliantly this season and gives evidence of following in the footsteps of Bobby Riggs and George Lott as Chicago representatives in the world of tennis.

* * *

That job of athletic director of the University of Illinois is still open but it is expected the choice will be made by Saturday. The job is only an acting one and it looks like they are going to make the choice from the present staff.

E. F.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Charlie Root Day

As everyone familiar with Chicago knows, the afternoon of Aug. 10 has been set aside as "Charlie Root Day" at Wrigley Field. Out that way sports fans individually and in groups are sending in daily contributions toward this well-deserved tribute to a courageous campaigner, and General Manager Jimmie Gallagher of the Cubs promises that it will be one of the grandest affairs of its flind ever sponsored in the National League.

In his colorless, business-like way, Charlie Root has made himself a part of Wrigley Field, like the bleachers and grandstand. No Cub opening day would seem complete without the thick-set right-hander out there warming up, or hitting fungos to the outfield. For 17 years he has been dueling the batters of the National League, all the time at Chicago.

Not Spectacular

There have been more spectacular hurlers in the past 16 seasons, such as Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell, Lefty Grove and Bob Feller. Dean, who pitched the Cardinals to the top of the league with his mouth wide open. Hubbell, who did the same thing for the Giants with his mouth closed. Grove, who the other day won his 300th game. Feller, who will go on to threaten the records of the old masters.

But pound for pound, Root had as much competitive courage and fight as any pitcher you care to name. He may not have had Hubbell's screwball, the speed of Feller or Grove, or a curve equal to some touring the big league circuit. But what he lacked in equipment he made up in other ways. As another veteran told me:

"You couldn't make Root quit. You'd get a couple of hits off him and think you had him down. But he'd stay right in there and fire the ball all the harder."

Long Time Coming

"Charlie Root Day" has been a long time coming to Wrigley Field—perhaps to long. Down through the years Charlie has helped the Cubs win four pennants—in 1929, 1932, 1935, and 1938. It was no fault of his that the Bruins failed in each World Series.

Although it isn't generally known, Root made his big league debut with the St. Louis Browns. It was after successful years at Terre Haute in '21 and '22 that the Brownie management brought him up in '23. They used him in 60 innings that season, but he lost four games and won none, and in '24 was with Los Angeles. The Cubs rescued him from the Pacific Coast League after he had won 46 games in two years.

Early Winner

Root wasted no time making good in a Chicago uniform. In his freshman campaign he produced 18 triumphs, with a fine earned run average of 2.82. The next season he led the league by appearing in 48 games, 309 innings and winning 26 contests. In '29 he had the highest winning percentage among regular pitchers—.760 with 19 victories and only six losses. That same year his earned run average of 3.47 was also a first.

Charlie is past the point in his career where he can pitch the Cubs into another World Series. For three or four years he has spent most of his time in the bull pen. If asked to hurl only an inning or two, he can still fool the hitters. Manager Jimmy Wilson will start him, after a lengthy rest.

However, whether in relief roles or as a starter, Root is determined to reach the 200-win level, and in this respect he has the wholehearted support of the Wrigley organization, as well as the fans who will fill Wrigley Field on the afternoon of Aug. 10.

Defending Team Is Eliminated In Union Event

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31 (AP)—Detroit's onrushing contenders for the Union Printers' Baseball Association championship eliminated Washington, the defending champion, from the 1941 tournament yesterday by staving off a ninth-inning rally to win, 8 to 5.

The defeat was the second for Washington. Detroit has won four straight games without a loss.

St. Louis and Boston also were eliminated, with New York and Chicago advancing.

New York got fine six-hit pitching from Zaner to whip St. Louis, 5 to 3, while Chicago shoved across a run in the last of the ninth to nose out Boston, 10 to 9.

Today Detroit (4-0) clashes with Chicago (2-1). New York (3-1) drew a bye.

Scores:

Washington	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2	5	9 3
Detroit	2 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 x	8	13 2
Homan, Mosedale, and Courbat; Tingstad, Seddon, and Egan.			
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0	3	6 5
New York	2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 x	5	7 6
Niemann, Danbridge, and Hauck; Zaner and Gorham.			
Boston	2 2 0 1 0 0 1 3 0	9	9 7
Chicago	3 0 1 2 1 0 1 1 1	10	17 3
O Malley and Pfender; Gayton, Olsen, Gatchell, and Santo, Tally.			

All American league umpires wear pneumatic chest protectors. The National staff uses a fiber shield, excepting Beans Reardon who prefers the American type.

Cardinals Increase Lead By Staging a Late Rally

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals have the class that distinguishes a champion and barring a catastrophe they are likely to proceed to the National League pennant. They have plenty of pitching, fine fielding and marvelous power—eight hitters batting over .300 and one who was .299 in the last official averages. But most of all they have the stamina and courage that is required to come from behind and win the close games—the battles that count.

This was the way they beat Brooklyn yesterday, 6-4, to take a three-game lead over the Dodgers in their torrid pennant tussle. The Dodgers scored a run in the first and then were held to one scratch hit for the next five frames while the Redbirds pulled into a 3-1 lead.

Reiser Homer

The Dodgers got a run back in the seventh through an error and in the eighth Pete Reiser hit a home run with one on to put Brooklyn in front 4-3.

This only caused the Cardinals to strive harder and they immediately ripped off three runs in their half of the eighth to sew up the game. Martin Marion doubled off the right field wall. Don Padgett walked and Estel Crabtree singled for one run. Frank Crespi, who had four straight hits, sacrificed and Terry Moore singled for two more tallies.

Discounting Tuesday's tie, in which the Cards counted six runs in one inning to overcome a 6-1 Brooklyn lead, this was the fourth straight victory for St. Louis over the Dodgers.

It was credited to Lefty Ernie White, who held them to six hits before being removed for a pinch hitter in the eighth, and was his fifth triumph in nine days as well as his 12th of the season against three defeats.

Pirates Slide

The Pittsburgh Pirates yielded third place to Cincinnati again by dropping a 3-2 ten-inning verdict to the Boston Braves while the Reds were pelting the New York Giants 9-0. Bucky Walters acquired his 13th triumph in the latter affair, although giving 11 hits. The Reds themselves made 16 off three New York pitchers. Ernie Lombardi singled with the bases loaded once and drove in a run with another single later.

The game at Pittsburgh was a dazzler. Jim Tobin, former Pirate, allowed only one hit till the seventh and six altogether. He himself hit a double in the fifth to drive in Boston's only run in the first nine innings. In the tenth Buddy Hassett's fly was misjudged for a triple and two singles brought Boston two runs, enough to withstand a one-run Pirate counter-attack.

Phillies Split

The Phillies and Chicago Cubs split a double-header. A six-run fifth inning gave the Phils the first session 8-4. Chicago captured the nightcap 5-3 with Tot Pressnell pitching three-hit ball in six innings of relief.

Action in the American League was confined to two night games. Washington beat the Cleveland Indians 7-6 and Bob Feller failed for the third straight time to snare victory No. 20. He was not charged with the loss because he was removed for a pinch hitter during a two-run Tribal rally in the ninth. But with Joe Heving and Harry Eisenstat on the mound, Washington came back with two runs of its own on doubles by Doc Cramer and Cecil Travis. Feller gave nine hits in eight innings, fanned four and walked three.

The Philadelphia Athletics squeezed out a 5-3 11-inning victory over the Chicago White Sox with Sam Chapman accounting for all the A's runs on two homers. He hit one in the sixth with two on and broke up the game in the 11th with another, his 19th of the year, with one on. Luman Harris and Bump Hadley allowed the Sox only six hits. This put the two teams back in a virtual tie for fourth place.

Brooklyn Seeks Mound Aid From Veteran Allen

ST. LOUIS (AP)—L. S. MacPhail, President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, arrived here to try to help pull his club out of its slump.

He wasn't successful immediately, but he announced that Brooklyn had purchased pitcher Johnny Allen, a veteran of nine years in the American League, from the St. Louis Browns, at the waiver price of $7,500.

MacPhail also disclosed that catcher Babe Phelps, who was suspended for not accompanying the club West on June 12, had taken his case to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis.

The draft has hit golf. This year's entry in the Western Amateur was only 56, half former fields.

Champion of Champions Field Includes Many State Titlists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Champion of champions! There's a title that stands as one of the most desirable of the 21 championships events on the 42nd Grand American trapshooting program which will be staged at Vandalia Field, near here, Aug. 18 to 22.

This is the race in which only state trapshooting champions are eligible to compete, and hardly a state king will be missing when the firing in this 100-target competition gets under way on opening day.

Adding to the intrigue of the day is a brand new event—a race over 100 16-yard targets for state women's champions, too.

39 Reported

Throughout the United States, the provinces of Canada, the island of Cuba, and the Canal Zone, there have been 39 championships reported to the office of the A. T. A. here. And the list of men and women alike include some of the best known scatter-gunners in the world, as well as a few newcomers.

State titles are usually decided over 200 targets, and a year ago not a single 200 straight was reported. This year, Detroit's Fred Ford won the Michigan crown with a perfect score—the only man on the continent who can boast that distinction to date.

Longest Shootoff

Five others—Steve Crothers of Philadelphia, Bert West of South Pekin, Ill.; Jim Andrews, of Anthony, Kans.; E. N. (Newt) Alley of Oklahoma City, and E. H. McDonald of Headsville, W. Va., have broken 199's. Crothers won his title only after a shootoff with Walter Beaver of Conshohocken, Penn., that required 175 targets. Each broke the first 150 in succession. Crothers ran out the next 25, but Beaver missed two. It was the longest shootoff on record in a State championship event. Crothers, a veteran of the wars, has won the Champion of Champions' event three times at the Grand American—in '25, '31 and '32.

In the women's division, the queen of queens' race looks wide open, particularly since Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Miss., did not compete in her State event and will not be eligible for the champions' competition here.

Others Well Known

Among the well-known girl shooters who will take part, are Mrs. Fred Hess, Philadelphia, who piled up 195 out of 200 to win the Keystone title; Bunny Sanders, Keyser, W. Va., winner of the National Women's Crown in 1934, who broke 194 out of 200 to cop State honors; Mrs. H. E. Grigsby, Oklahoma City, another former national champion (1932); Florence Mos, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. George Cameron, the Texas State champion, and incidentally, the Texas Handicap winner with 97 out of 100, and Caroline Elliott, Nashville, who turned in a score of 96 out of 100 to win the Tennessee championship.

There are others who will have a chance — Mrs. F. M. Schull, Clarksville, Ark.; Dorothy Morrison, La Mesa, Calif.; Mrs. C. Schreffler, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Clyde King, Atlanta, Ga.; Margaret Flewelling, Harvey, Ill.; Mrs. A. V. Young, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. W. D. Treadway, Jessup, Md.; Mrs. George Rubert, Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. Robert Seiberlich, Glen Lake, Minn.; Marie Hill, Kansas City, Mo.; Illene Davidson, Alliance, Neb.; Francis Lee, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Shirley Nusom, Quincy, Ore.; Miss E. Earle, Starr, S. C.; Mrs. Sam Noyes, Canton, S. D., and Ruth Cuthbert, Winchester, Va.

All-Stars Netted U. S. O. $53,226.27

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—The major leagues today presented the United Service Organizations with a check for $53,226.27, representing the net profit on the All-Star baseball game in Detroit, July 8.

Commissioner K. M. Landis announced the crowd of 54,674 contributed to a gross gate of $63,267.08. The U. S. O. received all except $10,040.81 consumed by game expenses, such as traveling expenses of players and umpires, tickets, ushers, etc.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	65	30	.684	
Cleveland	55	42	.567	11
Boston	49	45	.521	15½
Chicago	47	50	.485	19
Philadelphia	46	49	.484	19
Detroit	45	53	.459	21½
St. Louis	37	56	.398	27
Washington	37	56	.398	27

Results July 30

Washington 7, Cleveland 6.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3 (11 innings).
Other games postponed.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 30

International League

Toronto 3-10, Syracuse 0-3.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 0.
Newark 9, Montreal 5.
Jersey City at Rochester, postponed.

American Association

Kansas City 8-1, Minneapolis 3-0.
St. Paul 6-1, Milwaukee 5-4.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 2, Louisville 2.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3-0, Seattle 2-0 (first 11 innings; second called end tenth).
Sacramento 4-1, Los Angeles 1-0 (second seven innings).
Portland 3-1, Hollywood 2-11 (first six innings by agreement).
San Francisco 3, San Diego 0.

Texas League

Dallas 5, Beaumont 4.
Fort Worth 5, Shreveport 0.
San Antonio 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Houston 3, Tulsa 3 (tie, called end eighth—rain).

Southern Association

Atlanta 5, Knoxville 3.
Nashville 9, Chattanooga 7.
Memphis 4, New Orleans 2.
Little Rock 5, Birmingham 4.

Eastern League

Albany at Binghamton—rain.
Hartford at Springfield—rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	62	33	.653	
Brooklyn	59	36	.621	3
Cincinnati	51	42	.548	10
Pittsburgh	49	42	.538	11
New York	45	44	.506	14
Chicago	44	51	.494	18
Boston	38	55	.409	23
Philadelphia	24	69	.258	37

Results July 30

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2. (10 inns.).
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 4.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 9, New York 0.

College Football to Expand Regardless of War or Peace

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., July 31 (AP)—Come war or peace, conference commissioners see college football expanding this fall.

"The Government feels a big mistake was made in suspending football during the last war," declared Asa S. Bushnell, who represented the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association at a gathering here of the National Association of Football Commissioners.

"During the present emergency, officials want the game carried on as usual—and then some. The Association is going to do everything possible toward this end."

Expansion

Edwin N. Atherton, Pacific Coast Conference Commissioner, explained that "rather than deemphasize football, the Commissioners will return to their various sections to co-operate in the expansion of the game."

Reaves E. Peters of the Big Six Conference said he expected "no cancellation of games because of the emergency." "Every college in the country will play out its schedule this fall, regardless," he added.

Colleges will co-operate in the defense program, Bushnell said, by scheduling games with camp teams, reducing admission charges for service men, and volunteering the help of coaches and athletic instructors.

Uniform Dress

During a three-day meeting here, Commissioners recommended a uniform dress for all officials at college games — consisting of a black and white striped workshirt, white knickers, black stockings, and black shoes. All conferences except the Southwestern will adopt the attire this fall, and the Southwestern will fall in line in 1942.

Recommended to the Rules Committee were four penalty signals. They will be used experimentally this season and will become official in 1942 if the Rules Committee approves.

Intentional grounding of a forward pass would be signaled by holding the hands over the right shoulder as if grasping a ball, and then swinging them downward as if tossing the football to the ground.

Palms Down

The sign for unsportsmanlike conduct would be outstretched arms parallel to the ground, with palms turned downward.

Illegal touching of a kicked or free ball would be shown by tapping both shoulders with the fingertips, the upper parts of the arms being parallel to the ground.

Illegal formation or position of a player would cause the official to revolve his hands in front of his chest.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Stage, Screen, Music, and Dance

Silk-Screen Process Prints; Museum Display of Silver

By Dorothy Adlow

There is an interesting exhibition of prints by Elizabeth Olds at the Boston Book and Art Shop, 472 Boylston Street. This New York artist has made a special study of a print medium which has come into popular usage in the past decade. The silk screen process was given special impetus through WPA sponsorship in New York where the equipment was supplied and a group of artists encouraged to operate with the materials.

In the past year or two prints made with this process have appeared on exhibition. A print medium, of whatever designation, is one in which it is possible to make numerous specimens of the same picture. It is a medium which is most popular among people of moderate circumstances. The Japanese colored wood-block print was cultivated for the multitude. It is no coincidence that printmakers today lean towards genre subject matter.

Miss Olds' prints in this respect resemble those by many of her fellow enthusiasts. Her themes are based on observation. They relate to the world today. They record, chronicle, and illustrate. However, her style is personal, and her individuality permeates her style. She distorts figures, accentuates prominent characteristics to qualify the moment depicted. There are touches of satire, moments of irony. But there is something gracious and good-natured in her method that softens any cynicism.

The silk-screen process is one of transfer, a kind of stencil. A very fine silk, finer than organdy, is drawn tightly across a wooden frame. Through the pressure of a squeegee the color applied to the silk is forced onto paper. One color is transferred at a time, while other colors are momentarily masked out. The silk imparts to the print a uniformity, and thus contributes to harmonization.

Miss Olds has used her color with deftness and good taste. Sometimes she grades it subtly; sometimes she thrusts it into high and sharply emphasized registers. The color, however, seems a vehicle of the drawing which is broad and fluid. Her pictures are notable for movement that is shrewdly rhythmed.

Among the pictures which can be seen at the Boston Book and Art Shop are the "Picasso Study Club" in which the artist uses the Parisian's manner to poke fun at him; "Skating," "On Long Island," "Fire," "Ducklings." One of the most beautiful of her prints is "Harlem River Bridges."

* * *

South American Silver

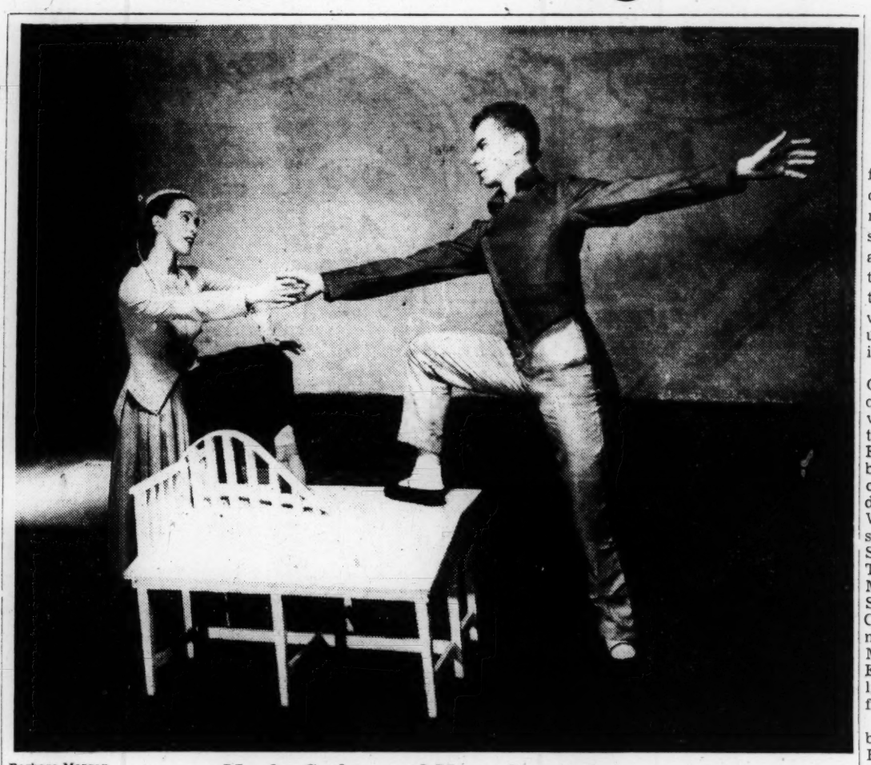
There have been many exhibitions planned to symbolize the good neighbor policy, and one of the best to date may be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In the magnificent gift of 129 pieces of South American Silver presented by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Miss Ellen Graves, and Mrs. Roger Ernst, our Museum is enormously enriched in a field of handicraft revealed to us only in very recent years. The collection was made in the early years of this century.

While most of the pieces were made after the Conquest, there are some bowls, pendants, and earrings of the Inca period. In the Museum we have exquisite textiles of the same periods. The jewelry is executed in a spare and orderly geometric style. It differs greatly from silver jewelry of the Orient, which is so much more opulent and fanciful. Certainly this Incan metal work should satisfy the proponents of functional design. Its geometric basis makes it comparable to our modern abstraction and simplification in design. The spare motives of embellishment are symbolical, where today they would be regarded as sheer decoration. It is interesting to observe how the work of the later period carries on the Indian basic design, with pagan symbols replaced by Christian. The same is true of textile designs wherein there was a harmonious fusion of European and Peruvian elements.

The pins of copper, silver, and gold, used by the Indian women of Peru and Bolivia are richly embellished and worth comparing with similar pins made in India and ancient Greece. There are some ornamented spurs. In addition to silver pieces for personal ornament there are cups and decorated tubes, or bombillas. The Indian of both North and South America found silver a very expressive medium. He has devised designs appropriate to the material.

'Show Boat' Symphony

CLEVELAND (AP) — Jerome Kern's symphonic version of "Show Boat" will be given its world première by the Cleveland Orchestra in October, it is reported. Mr. Kern has undertaken the composition at the request of Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra.



Barbara Morgan

Martha Graham and Merce Cunningham

In "Letter to the World," to be presented with Miss Graham's new work, "Punch and The Judy," at the Bennington Festival, Aug. 10, 12, 14, and 16

Beery and 'Barnacle Bill'

"Barnacle Bill," as the title of the new film at the State and Orpheum might suggest, provides Wallace Beery with another of his characteristic roles. This time he is a lazy San Pedro fisherman with a weakness for liquor and with little sense of honesty but with a fondness for his small daughter which eventually leads to his reform and leaves him at the end of the picture the skipper of a schooner and a hero, acclaimed for his skill in weathering a hurricane.

The presence in the cast of Marjorie Main adds another ingredient of a kind not unfamiliar to the followers of Mr. Beery's screen career. For she is supposed to be a sturdy waterfront storekeeper of considerable wealth who has cast a romantic eye in his direction. More than once she comes to his rescue, not only in financial difficulties but in aiding in the care of his small daughter. The role of the child is played with her usual juvenile skill by Virginia Weidler. But Mr. Beery and Miss Main carry the bulk of the rough-and-tumble humors.

Leo Carrillo as a faithful follower, Donald Meek as a bearded veteran who has no liking for Bill and makes no secret of his displeasure, and Barton MacLane as the villain of the yarn are among the other players. There are some scenes of a fishing boat at work, some glimpses of a storm at sea, and some brawls on shore mingled with the comedy. On the whole it is a familiar type of Beery-esque entertainment.

"Time Out for Rhythm," the second feature, is a musical film with enough of a story about some talent agents to introduce the entertainers and tie together their offerings. Among those who are to be seen are Ann Miller, Rudy Vallee, Rosemary Lane, Allen Jenkins, and the Three Stooges, Brenda and Cobina, Six Hits and a Miss, and Glen Gray and his Casa Loma band.

E. F. M.

Slonimsky Bound For South America

Under the auspices of the Edwin A. Fleisher Music Collection, Nicolas Slonimsky, conductor and authority on Latin American music, will fly this summer to all countries of South and Central America to select representative orchestral scores by Latin American composers. The scores are to be copied by the WPA Music Copying Project of Philadelphia under the supervision of Arthur Cohn, American composer, and will be added to the Fleisher collection.

An invitation will be extended by Mr. Slonimsky to Latin American composers to write a violin concerto for which a jury will award two prizes, the first for $750 and the second for $250. The concerto must be 20 or 30 minutes long, and the manuscripts must be in the hands of the jury by Feb. 15, 1942. The winning concerto is to be performed by a young American violinist during his tour in South America in 1942. The performer has been appointed by the sponsors, and his name will be announced when the selection of the winning concerto has been made. Further details will be communicated by Mr. Slonimsky directly to the participating composers.

Mr. Slonimsky has signed a contract with the Thomas Crowell Company for a book dealing with contemporary music in the Americas, which he will prepare as a result of his trip.

Mr. Slonimsky has the co-operation of the Pan American Union in Washington, which has commissioned him, through Dr. Charles Seeger, Chief of the Music Division of the Pan American Union, to bring reports on the state of Latin American music.

Apart from these tasks, Mr. Slonimsky plans to conduct orchestral concerts of American music in the principal cities of South America.

Paintings by Lloyd Wesley Broome will be on exhibition in the Green Room at the Monomoy Theater, Chatham, next week.

Festival of the Arts to Open At Bennington This Week End

Bennington, Vt.

Music and drama combine forces for an eighteenth-century program on Aug. 3 and 4, when the Bennington School of the Arts presents Molière's "School for Wives" and Mozart's "The Impresario" at the General Stark Theater. This is the opening event of the two-weeks Bennington Festival schedule, which includes performances in dance, drama, and music.

The Vermont State Symphony Orchestra, with Otto Luening of Bennington College conducting, will furnish the music for both the Molière and the Mozart. Francis Fergusson has directed both productions, and Martha Hill composed and directed the incidental ballets in "The School for Wives." Edwin Avery Park designed the sets. The cast for "The School for Wives" includes Edward Thommen, Elisabeth James, Joseph M. Dixon, Ray Malon, Shirley Stanwood, Paul Rockwell, David Crowell, Mary-Averett Seelye, Sidney Stambaugh, Joan Cheeseman, Muriel Brenner, and Ita Hoxsie. Emily Sweetser prepared the English version; and the music is taken from works of Lully and Rameau.

Ethel Luening, Richard Chamberlain, and Ruth Ives will sing Eric Blom's English version of "The Impresario." Margaret Codd, who has appeared with the Rochester, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other opera companies, will sing Miss Ives' role at the Monday performance.

Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, and Henry Cowell, composer, will open the music portion of the festival with recitals on Aug. 9 and 10. All musical events begin at 4 p. m., eastern daylight time, on the college campus. On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 9, Mr. Kirkpatrick will play a program which includes compositions by de Chambonnieres, Bach, Morley, Gibbons, Farnsby, Rameau, Pasquini, Dandrieu, Poglietti, and Scarlatti. For his lecture-recital on modern music, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, Mr. Cowell will be assisted by Otto Luening, Ethel Luening, Ruth Ives, and Lionel Nowak. Both programs will be repeated the following week-end, Aug. 16 and 17.

The Bennington Dance Festival will open Saturday evening, Aug. 9, with the first performance of Doris Humphrey's new work, "Decade." The festival continues for nine evenings with the Humphrey-Weidman company performing "Decade" on Aug. 11, 13, 15, and 17; and Martha Graham and her group offering a program which comprises "El Penitente," "Letter to the World," and the new Graham work, "Punch and The Judy," on the evenings of Aug. 10, 12, 14, and 16.

All performances begin at 9 p. m., eastern daylight time, in the Bennington College Theater, which Arch Lauterer has redesigned for this year's festival.

Both "Decade" and "Punch and The Judy" have been composed at Bennington this summer. "Decade" is a full-length dance drama, which concerns the artist's struggle with his environment; while "Punch and The Judy" is a short tragi-comedy on the ancient Punch-and-Judy theme—the quarrel. Music from many composers has been arranged for "Decade" by Lionel Nowak, musical director of the Humphrey-Weidman company. Robert McBride of Bennington College has written the score for "Punch and The Judy." Settings and lighting for both pieces have been designed by Arch Lauterer.

Virginia Rice

In the resident company of the Monomoy Theater at Chatham.

On the Stage

Helen Howe will present a program of her monologues at the Community Church in Annisquam Sunday afternoon. On Monday she will begin rehearsals at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, where she will be a featured member of the cast supporting Elissa Landi in "Another Language" the week of Aug. 11.

* * *

Henry Hull will have the role of Will Dearth, the artist, in the revival of Barrie's "Dear Brutus," which the North Shore players will present at Marblehead next week. The part was played originally by William Gillette. The role of Margaret, which was first done in this country by Helen Hayes, will be played by Bedelia Falls. On Saturday evening Mr. Hull will make an appeal for Bundles for Britain during the performance of "The Gorilla."

* * *

The Saturday matinee will be omitted this week at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall, where Anna Sten is currently playing in "Smart Women."

Alfred A. Cone

Doris Humphrey

Whose new work, "Decade," will have its premiere at the Bennington Festival, Aug. 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17.

Boston Symphony Benefit

Lenox, Mass.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has chosen the Allegro con brio from Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 as the opening number when the Boston Symphony Orchestra gives a concert as a feature of the Gala Benefit at Tanglewood on Friday, Aug. 15. Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture will also figure on the program. Albert Spalding, who will be one of the soloists, will appear in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

Besides conducting the orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky will lead a picked band of 250 players drawn from the Twenty-Sixth Division of the United States Army, in military marches. The players, guests for the occasion, will bivouac on the grass slopes of Tanglewood.

Another musical program at the benefit will be presented by the members of the Berkshire Music Center, consisting of a symphony concert in the Shed, a choral concert in the Barn, opera in the new Theater-Music Hall, and chamber music in the new Chamber Music Hall.

Randall Thompson's "Alleluia" will introduce the "Manifestation," when speakers of national fame will address the audience in the Shed. The "Alleluia" will be sung by the Festival Chorus, which consists of pupils of the school and which is likewise to appear in the Berkshire Symphonic Festival in Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" on the night previous.

The general program, beginning at 5:30, will last late into the evening and will also include a lawn party and a display of fireworks.

The benefit will be given to aid the fund of the United Service Organizations and the British War Relief. Last year a similar benefit at Tanglewood brought 10,000 people and netted $23,000 for Allied Relief.

At the Telepix

Short features at the Telepix Cinema in the Park Square Building beginning Friday will include "Sweden in Peril," "Information Please," "Camera Magic" in scenes from 20 new films, "Islands of the St. Lawrence," "Miniature Musical," "Water Sports," "Raggedy Ann" cartoon, and a half hour news digest.

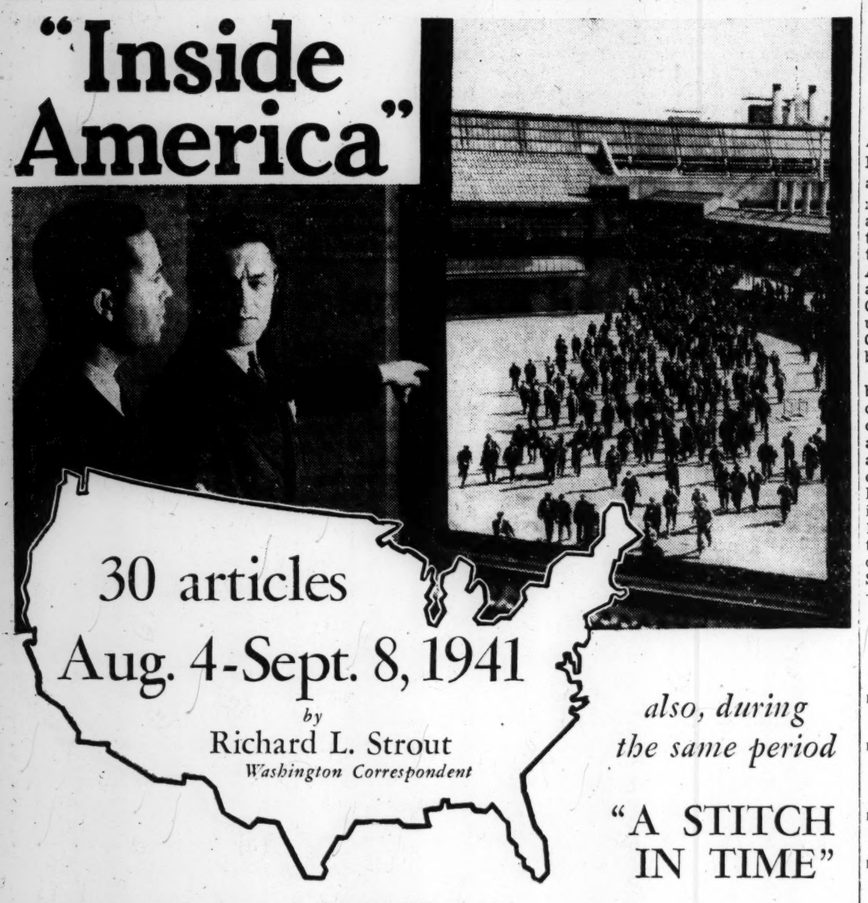
At South Station

A film about England's civilian defense preparation, "The Warning," will be shown in the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items include "Information Please," a film about the Bowery, travel film on Delhi, "You Can't Fool a Camera," Jan Garber musical, "Stranger Than Fiction," two color cartoons, "Our Gang" comedy, and newsreels.

Grace Moore on Tour

Grace Moore takes off from La Guardia Airport tomorrow afternoon for her Latin-American concert tour, which will bring her back to the United States the middle of September. Miss Moore's first stop will be Puerto Rico, where she gives a concert in San Juan on Aug. 4. Following that, she will sing in Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica.

"Inside America"



30 articles

Aug. 4-Sept. 8, 1941

by

Richard L. Strout

Washington Correspondent

also, during the same period

"A STITCH IN TIME"

30 articles

by

Henry E. Ashmun

A lawyer gives helpful legal counsel and sound business advice

Every day, in '41, America is changing. What is going on here? The national defense program is reaching into all walks of life; factory workers, farmers, big and small town folks are growing more conscious of a community of interest and a common job to be done. This crystallizing American spirit is reported by Richard L. Strout, after a 6-weeks swing around the country. Remember Mr. Strout's "Claverly Street" stories? The same friendly, homely touch is in these articles, plus his understanding of national problems gained in years on our Washington staff.

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DEMOCRACY, CENTRAL AMERICAN STYLE

What It Means to Uncle Sam

R. H. MARKHAM sees it at work in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica; and finds, in a rambling journey through those countries, revealing signs of our common danger and our common responsibility.

30 ARTICLES

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester and Oscar Levant. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:35, 9:35. "Power and the Land." 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"There Goes My Heart," Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Marked Woman," Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Valley and Ann Miller. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Marton, Don Ameche, Rochester and Oscar Levant. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—
"Cyclone on Horseback." Tim Holt. 9:40 am. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith," "Sun Valley Sports," travel, Ball. "Bob Chester," "Sailing," "Andy Clyde," latest news reels and other shorts. Continuous 9:40 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jimmy Durante. "I'm Still Alice," Kent Taylor. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"War in Africa," "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson," "Western Rodeo," "Delhi," "Sailing," cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder By Invitation," W. Ford. 11:15 a. m., 2:21, 5:27, 8:33. "Dirty Faces," James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:42, 6:48, 9:44.

Tremont—
"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Uptown—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello, Dick Powell, and the Andrews Sisters. 3:11, 6:30, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and D. Morgan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, John Loder. "Six Lessons from Madam LaZonga." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They Dare Not Lot," George Brenn. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:28, 6:26, 9:24. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 5:08, 8:04.

Cleveland Circle: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "The Penalty," E. Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and A. Rutherford. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Lucky Devils." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. "Hit the Road," Dead End Kids. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 3:29, 9:29. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan, Rita Hayworth and Ralph Bellamy. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flames of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 3:08, 7, 9:46. "Blonde Inspiration." 1:49, 8:27.

Park: "Land of Liberty." 1:40, 7:40. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:10.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:45 and 7:45.

LWNN — Open-Air Theater: "Daytime Wife," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Flying Wild." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:30, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Mystic: "Devil Commands." Boris Karloff. 1:55, 7:55. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 3:05, 9:05.

Maplewood: "Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Washington Melodrama." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Broadway Limited." 1:55, 7:50. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 8. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:31, 9:46.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy. "Scattergood Baines." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Tight Shoes," J. Howard and Binnie Barnes. 4:10, 6:45, 10:10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:30, and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:45, 9:30. "Million Dollar Baby." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Man Hunt," George Sanders. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Under Age" Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. "Mutiny in the Arctic." Stage Show.

Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

REVERE—Boulevard: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

Revere: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni and Gene Tierney. "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey. 2 and 8.

Central: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. "Thief of Bagdad." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Ahern and Kay Francis. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Cowboy and the Blonde." "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Song of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. 2:09, 8:09. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:32, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Double Date," E. Lowe. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Ramparts We Watch," "The Gay Vagabond," Roscoe Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:42, 8:02. "The Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:13, 6:30, 9:45.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY

EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A masterpiece" ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly praised playgoing experience." L. B., The Christian Science Monitor

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN

NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN

WATCH ON THE RHINE

LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS

MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Forum ORPHEUM

25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax

Wallace Beery • Marjorie Main

"BARNACLE BILL"

Plus "Time Out for Rhythm"

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Edward G. Robinson • Marlene Dietrich

"MANPOWER"

Plus "KISSES FOR BREAKFAST"

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 745,690
1941 volume to date 80,684,469
1940 volume to date 133,714,535

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Bids for rails and specialties helped steady the stock market today although many leaders struggled unsuccessfully to get in the rallying ranks.

The direction was a bit cloudy at the start and, near the final hour, fractional irregularity was the rule. Dealings were fast at intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 850,000 shares.

The generally bright earnings picture, brokers said, was complicated to a degree by mounting tax prospects and many who leaned toward the bullish side inclined to hold aloof pending congressional action on the President's inflation control recommendations. Neither the Far Eastern nor Russian war news provided much speculative inspiration.

Stocks edging into new high ground for the year included Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Paramount Pictures, Consolidated Aircraft, American Cable and Wheeling Steel.

Most steels, motors, rubbers, copper, oils and utilities followed an uneven groove.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail bonds were given a touch of buoyancy today by a brisk buying movement that lifted many values fractions to more than a point.

Individual volumes in this division ran from $100,000 to $200,000 face value in several instances and prices were around the highs near the final hour.

Action of the carriers was in line with firmness in rail common stocks. Industrial and utility

American Foreign Power 5s rose as much as points. Reports from Santiago said the Chilean Government would purchase properties there controlled by an AFP subsidiary.

Some British flag issues gave up a point or more while most other foreign groups were narrow. U. S. Governments showed only minor changes.

Increased Mention Of a Higher Fare On N. Y. C. Transit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Increased mention of a higher fare on the New York City Transit System was heard here today simultaneously with disclosure that the unified transit lines produced revenues $28,000,000 in excess of operating expenses, but $7,000,000 short of interest and amortization charges on transit bonds.

The figures represent the position of the system at the end of its first fiscal year of operations and are being used in negotiations between the Board of Transportation and the Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, over wage and hour schedules for the 32,000 Civil Service employees of the unified lines. Board accountants are now in the course of preparing a regular formal report on transit costs for the fiscal year.

Informed transit circles estimated that wage and hour changes under consideration would result in the addition of at least $6,000,000 yearly to operating costs of the transit system. This would necessarily reduce by the same amount the sum applicable to debt service charges. Viewing this deficit some city officials and civic groups advocated an increased fare to put the system on a self-sustaining basis.

The Interborough Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit privately owned lines were taken over by the city in June, 1940, and are the I. R. T. and B. M. T. Divisions of the New York City Transit System. The B. M. T. Division ended the year with $14,200,000 in excess of expenses; the I. R. T. Division with a margin of $8,300,000 and the I. N. D., the city-built and operated Division, with $5,500,000 written in black ink.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—After fluctuating irregularly most of the session, wheat prices turned definitely lower today and closed near the low point of the session although net losses amounted to less than a cent a bushel.

Weakness of cotton, hedging and adjustment of accounts for the private crop reports to be issued tomorrow constituted most of the selling. Trade was sluggish because of cautious operations pending price legislation developments. Some mill support, possibly associated with Army flour buying, helped to check price declines.

Wheat Processing Tax Ends in Canada Today

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31 (CP)—Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon announced the wheat processing tax of 15 cents a bushel ended today and would not operate in the new crop year.

Mr. MacKinnon said that lapsing of the tax would avoid a threatened increase in the price of bread in Canada.

The tax has been in effect for two years and was established with the purpose of assisting the financing of government wheat programs. In the crop year ending today revenue from the tax was more than $5,000,000, Mr. MacKinnon said.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
535⅛	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jul 30
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	51	50¾	51	Jul 29
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 30
157⅜	12	Addressog (1)	2	13½	13¼	13½	Jul 30
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43¾	43	43	— ⅞
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	13	⅝	½	½	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	½	½	½	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
2.5	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 30
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	24¾	24½	24½	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	164¾	164⅜	164¾	+1¾
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	16	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	16	30¾	29¾	29¾	— ¾
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ¾
1¼	1	Amal Leath	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	Jul 30
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	8	43½	43	43½	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	38	38	38	Jul 30
2⅜	1	Am Cable & R	219	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	89¼	88½	88½	— ⅝
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	Jul 30
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	6	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Jul 30
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 29
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	10	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	8	½	⅜	½	Jul 30
17¾	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
21⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	14	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3	3	3	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	10	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
31	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅞
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	50	49¼	50	+1
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11	11	11	Jul 29
[illegible]	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	10	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	93	92¾	93	— ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	15½	Am Metal (½g)	9	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	6	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	15	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5	5	5	— ⅜
10	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	*9	44⅜	44	44	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jul 30
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
10½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	12	19⅞	19	19¾	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	8	92⅝	91⅞	92½	
19½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	40	154	153⅜	154	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	00¾	69¾	70¾	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	71⅞	71½	71¾	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	+13⅜
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	15	6¼	6	6¼	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	71	71	71	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	15	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	31	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
16	11⅜	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 30
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	29½	29½	29½	Jul 30
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+ ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf	4	67	66½	66½	— ½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅜
6¾	4½	Artloom (3⅜g)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 30
9⅞	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	60	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 30
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	41	30¾	29⅝	30	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66	66	66	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	43	28	27	27	— ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	7	30¼	29½	29½	+ ⅛
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	41⅜	40½	41⅛	+ ⅝
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	5	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	8	7⅛	6⅞	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	Jul 30
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jul 30
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	12	2⅝	2¼	2½	Jul 29
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	23	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	78	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
8½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	50	8⅞	8⅝	8⅛	— ¼
8	5	Bangor & Ar	4	8	7½	7½	— ½
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	9	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	4	23½	23	23	— ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28½	28	28	Jul 28
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	101	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	— ⅛
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	*1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	*20	39¾	38⅝	39	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 30
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 25
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	32½	32¼	32½	Jul 30
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	22	78¼	77¾	78	+ ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	122¼	121¾	122¼	+ ¼
30	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	30	30	30	
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	9⅛	9	9	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
18¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	71	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Jul 30
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	15	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	10	20¼	19¾	20¼	
3¼	2⅛	Boston & Maine	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	3	37⅜	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 30
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	6	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 29
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 30
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	8	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	12	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	18	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
34¾	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ½
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	33⅜	33	33⅜	Jul 29
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	6	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22½	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 30
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Cons	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 29
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11	11	11	Jul 30
		C					
22⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	14⅝	14¼	14½	
41½	31⅜	Canadian Pacific	104	43⅜	43⅛	43¾	
39⅞	36	Cannon M (1g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Jul 29
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	Jul 30
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	80	79	80	+ ⅞
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48½	48	48½	+ ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	11	28½	27½	27½	— ⅞
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 29
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4	1¾	Cent RR NJ	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
4	2½	Century Rib M	6	4	3¼	4	Jul 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	5	32	31⅞	32	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 29
21¼	15¾	Cham Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Jul 29
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21	21	21	Jul 30
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jul 29
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	18	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	+1
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
2⅞	ⅱ	Chi Great West	29	3	2¾	3	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Jul 30
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	41½	40½	40½	—2½
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	13	58⅛	57⅜	57¾	
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
39	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29	29	29	Jul 30
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	12	40	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	3	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	94½	94	94	Jul 29
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 29
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	18	18	18	
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 30
47⅛	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jul 30
67⅛	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6	6	6	— ⅜
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	*1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	81	81	81	Jul 30
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	32⅜	32	32	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	38	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59	59	59	
20½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	10	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 29
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	8	16½	16	16½	Jul 30
35⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	81	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	+1¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
17⅜	11¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	27	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	100½	100½	100½	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 29
11	7½	Cons F pf (1⅞k)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Jul 30
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	18	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
7	27⅛	Consol'n Coal	19	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	5	30	29	30	+1
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jul 30
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	6	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
5	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
102	79½	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	102⅜	102⅛	102¼	
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1g)	7	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
44¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	25⅝	Cont Motors	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26¾	17⅞	Cont Oil (¾g)	21	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
56	52	Copweld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	52⅞	52¼	52¼	—1
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	43⅜	41¼	43⅜	+ ¼
1	⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 30
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Jul 30
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
41½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 28
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	8	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	35½	Crucible Steel	15	43½	42¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. G. I. Asked By the SEC To Drop 13 Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered the United Gas Improvement Company to divest itself of ownership and control of 13 non-utility subsidiaries which were found to be "not reasonably incidental or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of any system retainable by the company."

The subsidiaries are: The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation, organized in Delaware, a registered holding company controlling utility and non-utility companies; the Arizona Ice and Cold Storage Company, the Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company and the Home Ice Company, operating in Arizona; the Galveston Ice and Cold Storage Company, operating in Texas; the Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company and the Crystal Ice Company, operating in Kentucky; the National Ice and Service Company, operating in Kansas; the New State Ice Company, operating in Oklahoma; the St. Louis County Water Company and the Springfield Ice and Refrigerating Company, operating in Missouri, and the Welsbach Company and the Camden County Land Company, operating in New Jersey.

Order Issued in April

The SEC had issued an order in April requiring the U. G. I. to get rid of scattered utility interests, which is to be the subject of a hearing Aug. 7. The SEC, however, saw no reason to delay action in regard to isolated non-utility subsidiaries in States other than Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, since these three States comprise the outside limits of the area to which is limited the integrated public utility system or systems claimed by the respondents to be retainable under the control of U. G. I.

It was pointed out that U. G. I. had no retainable electric or gas utility subsidiaries operating in Arizona, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, in which are Commonwealth's non-utility properties, and that "there appears to be no relationship whatever between the ice, cold storage and water operations of Commonwealth's subsidiaries and the utility operations of any other company in the U. G. I. holding company system."

U. G. I. Replies

U. G. I., however, declared that it was not possible for the SEC to make the necessary findings or for the company to present complete evidence as to whether the retention of these non-utility interests by U. G. I. would satisfy the requirements of the Holding Company Act as incidental businesses until the Commission had designated the single integrated public utility system and the additional systems which U. G. I. might retain. For this reason the company took exception to the closing of the record.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Bendix Home App A	30c		Sep. 25	Sep. 12
DurhHMinecpfA	$2.50		Aug. 1	July 29
Ohio Riv Sand	70c pf $1		Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Reliance Grain pf	$1.62½		Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Reduced				
Consol Edison N Y	40c	Sep. 15	Aug. 8	
Regular				
Am Banknote	10c	Q. Oct.	1	Sep. 11
Do pf	75c	Q. Oct.	1	Sep. 11
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q. Sep.	2	Aug. 9
Do B	$1.25	Q. Sep.	2	Aug. 9
Atlas Corp	25c	Sep.	5	Aug. 11
Do 6% pf	75c	Q. Sep.	2	Aug. 11
Bigelow-Sanfd Carp	$1	Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q. Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Bequin Mills Inc	25c	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Do $1.50 cum conv pf	37½c	Q. Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Brainard Steel	15c		June 27	June 20
Bklyn Tel & Mes	$1.25	Q. Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Ca & Dom Sug	37½c	Q. Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Can Starch Co Ltd	50c	Sep.	15	Sep. 8
Case J I pf	$1.75	Q. Oct.	1	Sep. 12
Chesap-Commbridge Bk & trust Co	50c	S Aug.	1	July 21
Citic Fin Corp	80c	pf	20c	Q Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Clove & Pitts RR	87½c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Do 5oc	50c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Conn Power Co	62½c	Q Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Cons Invest Tr	30c	Q Sept.	15	Sept. 2
Curtis Pub Co pf	75c	Q Oct.	1	Aug. 29
Deere & Co. pf	35c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Dejonge & Co., 1st pf	$3.75		July 25	July 12
Do 2d pf	$2.50		July 25	July 12
Di-Noc Mfg. pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 21
Fruehauf Trail Co	35c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 20
Do 5% cum conv pf	$1.25	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 20
Genl Accept Corp 7% conv pf	35c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do $1.50 Series pf	37½c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Hawaiian Pineap	25c		Aug.	25	Aug. 15
Hobart Mfg A	37½c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 16
Inland Steel	$1		Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Jefferson Std Life Ins.	25c	S July	31	July 28
Marathon P M	25c		Aug.	10	July 31
Midland Mutual Life Ins Co	$2.50	Q Aug.	1	July 28
Moore Drop F. A	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 21
Muskegon M A	50c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 20
Natl Union Fire Ins Co.	$1.50	S Sept.	2	Aug. 11
New Jersey Zinc	$1.75		Sep.	10	Aug. 20
Northwestern Pub Ser Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 20
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 20
Ohio Seamless Tube Co.	60c		Sept.	15	Sept. 9
Pksbg R&R. pf	$1.37½	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 20
Payton Mfg Co.	$1.75	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 31
do pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 31
Photo Eng & El.	50c	M Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Pillsbury Flour M.	25c	Sept.	30	Aug. 14
Serv (NJ)	55c	Sept.	30	Aug. 29
do 8% pf	$2	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 15
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 15
do 6% pf	$1.50	M Sept.	15	Aug. 15
do 6% pf	50c	M Oct.	15	Sept. 15
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Sept.	15	Aug. 15
Reliance Stl Corp. pf	37½c	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 22
Republic Pet pf	68¾	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Rego-Lowell Shops	25c	Q Aug.	20	Aug. 11
do pf	25c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 11
Shattuck Co (FG)	10c	Sept.	22	Sept. 2
So West Eng	6c		June 15	June 6
Standard Cap & Seal. pf	40c	Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Stuart Oil. pf	20c	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 15
Unit Natl Corp. non-cum pfe pf	10c		Aug.	5	July 30
U S Plywood. pf	37½c	Q Aug.	31	Aug. 15
Vesson Oil & S. pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	2	Aug. 15
Westghouse El&Mfg	$1		Aug.	29	Aug. 12
Westinghouse El&Mfg. pf	$1		Aug.	29	Aug. 12
Whitman (Wm) Co. pf	87½c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 13
Will & Baumer Candle.	10c		Aug.	15	Aug.	8

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close	128.96	30.60	18.58
Net change	—.01	—.08	+.03
Previous close	128.95	30.52	18.55
1941 high	133.50	30.57	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 47-43	1106.1	106.1	106.1
11 4s 54-44	111.21	111.21	111.21
1 4¼s 52-47	119.16	119.16	119.16
6 2½s 53-49	108.8	108.8	108.8
3 2½s 60-55	111.18	111.18	111.18
4 2½s 58-56	105.3	105.3	105.3
28 2¾s 65-60	111.18	111.18	111.18

New York City Bonds

55 3s 80	105¼	105	105¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	106½	106½	106½
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91½	91	91
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¼	78	78
25 Alleghany 5s 50 st	59	58½	59
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
135 Am&For P 5s 2030	63½	60¾	63
9 AmIGChem 5½s 4	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
5 Am Int 5½s 49	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
5 AmT&T5½s43 101 7-32	101 7-32	101 7-32	
4AmT&T 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
21 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
35 Am T&T 3s 56	110½	110½	110½
7 Ann Arbor 4s 95	57	56½	57
36 AT&SF 4s 95	110½	110½	110½
6 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	17	17	17
11 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¼	80	80¼
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	71½	71½	71½
4 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65⅜	65½
5 A C Line 5s 45	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31¾	31¾	31¾
13 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	99⅛	99	99⅛
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64⅞	64¾	64¾
27 B&O 85 st A	36⅞	36¼	36⅞
14 B&O 95 st C	41⅞	40¾	41½
14 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36¼	36½
8 B&O 96 st F	36½	36¼	36½
169 B&O cv 6s 60 st	34	33⅜	33⅞
3 B&O 4s 48	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
7 B&O S W 50 st	46⅝	46	46⅜
6 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	50	49⅞	50
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	104½	104½	104½
3 Big Sandy 4s 44	107½	107½	107½
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	85	85	85
39 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34⅞	34½	34½
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nou 5s 62	83	83	83
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	104½	104½	104½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	100½	100½	100½
2 Can Pac 5s 54	82	80¾	80¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
13 Can Pac 4s perp	62	62	62
1 Caro C & O 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅛	54⅞	55
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72¼	72	72¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	207⅝	207⅝	207⅝
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 51	19	19	19
49 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	90	89¾	89¾
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	41	41	41
11 Int T&T 3d 5s	43¼	43	43
15 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47½	47½	47½
6 K C South 3s 50	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2 K C Sou 5s 50	108½	108½	108½
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106½	106½	106½
4 Lac Gas 6s 42A	70	70	70
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	77¼	77¼	77¼
104 Lac Gas 5½s 53	82½	81	81⅞
17 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	82½	81	81½
12 L S & M S 3½s 97	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	51½	51½	51½
7 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
31 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	51½	51⅞
10 Leh Valley 5s 2003 st	38	37¾	37¾
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34¾	34¾
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Lig Dru cv 5s 45	97	97	97
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¼	97⅝	98¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87½	87½	87½
7 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¼	81	81
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
8 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	13	13	13
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12½	12¾
32 MSP&SSM m 4s 38	12¾	12½	12¾
20 M-K-Tex 5s 62	29¼	29	29¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	25¼	24⅞	25¼
52 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36	37
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24	23½	24
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
102 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27	27	27
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23¾	28½	28¾
80 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
97 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	97	97	97
16 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	88	87⅞	88
2 MonWPaPubSv4¼s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38½	38¼	38¼
21 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43⅝	43	43⅝
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	106	106
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61 B	126	126	126
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	109	109	109
5 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	106½	106½	106½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106½	106¼	106¼
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
16 NC rfg 4s 2013	62½	62¼	62½
82 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57⅛	57½
3 NYC cn 4s 98	62	61½	61½
42 NYC 3½s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 NYC cv 3½s 52	61	61	61
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	59½	59½	59½
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	74¼	73⅞	74¼
40 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	62⅞	62⅞
10 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	93⅜	93¼	93¼
1 N Y Chi & StL 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
13 N Y Connect 3½s 65	102	101⅝	101⅝
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	62⅜	63
2 NY Edis 3½s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59	59	59
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	55¼	55¼	55¼
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29½	29¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	27	27	27
6 NYNH&H 4s 57	7¼	7⅛	7¼
23 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¼	7	7¼
20 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
1 NY Steam 3½s 83	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26	26	26
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26	26	26
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67¾	68
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52½	52½
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅝	74½	74⅝
29 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
22 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅝	109⅛	109¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110½	110½	110½
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	106	106	106
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
12 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅝	112½	112⅝
6 Pac Mo Ist 4s 38	90	89⅝	90
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	54	54	54
35 Penn Oil 4s 63	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123⅝	123½	123⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93½	93⅜	93⅜
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96½	96½	96½
22 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	120½	120½	120½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	109½	109½	109½
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
62 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	7⅞	6⅞	7
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8	8	8
6 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	110½	110½	110½
1 PCC & SL 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
10 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	63	63	63
18 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63	63	63
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84⅞	84¾	84¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Prov Sec 4s 57	5	5	5
20 Read 4½s 97 A	83¼	83	83¼
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67¼	67½	67½
1 RepublicSteel 5½s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
4 RepublicSteel 4½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	7	7	7
19 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74½	74½	74½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	79¼	79¼	79¼
16 St L S F 5s 50 B	15⅞	15½	15½
52 St L S F 4½s 78	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
10 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15	15	15
1 St LSF 4s 50 A	15	15	15
5 StLSF 4s 50A ct	14½	14½	14½
26 StL SW 5s 52	40	39¾	40
13 St SW rfg 5s 90	21	21	21
8 St L S W 1st 4s 89	79	79	79
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¼	94¾	94¾
60 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8½	8¼	8⅜
6 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7½	7¼	7⅜
4 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	5⅜	4¾	5⅜
11 Sea-AllFla6s35Act	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98¼	98½
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	108½	108½	108½
56 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¼	53	53
43 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¼	52½	52⅞
10 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	52⅝	53
63 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66¼	66¼
55 So Pac 4s 49	50½	50	50¼
68 So Pac 3¾s 46	71¾	71	71¾
42 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
20 South Fy 6½s 56	88½	88¼	88½
34 South Ry gen 6s 56	83¾	82¾	83¾
27 South Ry gen cn 5s 94	81¼	80¾	81¼
31 South Ry gn 4s 56	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
4 South Ry Mem 5s 96	83	83	83
10 Spokane Int 5s 55	32⅜	32	32¼
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	104⅝	105¼
7 StandOilNJ2¾s53	105¼	105	105¼
5 Swift&Co2¾s61	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	104	104	104
6 Tex&Pac 5s 70	68	67¾	68
44 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	68¼	67⅞	68¼
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 S St L&W 4s 50	79¾	79¾	79¾
11 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
89 Unit Drug 5s '53	89	88	89
2 U S Steel 1.80's '46	102	102	102
6 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
21 Utah P & L 5s '44	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	108¾	108¼	108¼
120 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	17	16¾	16⅞
77 Wabash 1st 5s '39	66½	65¼	65½
81 Wabash 2d 5s '39	27	26½	26⅝
63 Wabash 5s '80 D	16½	16¼	16¼
4 Wabash Oms 3½s '41	17½	16¾	16⅞
49 Wabash 5s '76 B	16½	16¼	16⅜
133 Wabash 4½s '78 C	16	15¾	15¾
5 Wabash Des M 4s '39	23¼	22¾	22¾
9 Walvrth 4s '55	8½	8½	8½
56 Warren Bros 6s '41	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
10 West Shore 4s 2361	51⅜	51¼	51¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	110	110	110
15 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	26	26	26
9 Western Un 5s '51	86½	86½	86¼
13 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85⅜	85½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	85	85	85
149 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	43½	43½	43½
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13⅜	13	13⅛
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	102⅝	102⅝
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102⅝	102½	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	9½	9½	9½
18 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64½	64	64½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	72½	72½	72½
9 Australia 5s 55	67½	67½	67½
3 Belgium 7s 55	73	73	73
7 Belgium 6s 55	90	90	90
8 Brazil 8s 41	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16¼	16½	16¼
5 Brazil C RyEl 7s 52	17½	17½	17½
3 Buen A 4¾s 77	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
5 Canada 5s 52	102	101¾	101⅞
3 Canada 4s 60	100	100	100
8 Canada 2¾s 45	96	95⅝	96
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12⅞	12¾	12¾
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36¼	36¼	36⅛
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36	36	36
1 Colomb 3s 70	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	83	83	83
5 Cuba 4½s 77	66⅝	66	66⅛
2 Ger Sec 5½s 65	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Irish Free St 5s 48	74	74	74
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	16	15⅜	15⅜
1 Mendoza (Provi 4s 54	71	71	71
4 N Sou Wales 5s 58	69½	69½	69½
1 Norway 4½s 65	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
5 Orient Dev 6s 53	30	29½	30
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	28½	28½	28½
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
6 Peru Dbt 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Poland 4½s 63 asd	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	9½	9½	9½
1 Queensld 7s 41	97½	97½	97½
1 Queensld 6s 47	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10	10	10
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9	9	9
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55	55	55
7 Sydney 5½s 55	65½	65	65½
4 Tokyo City 5s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Tokyo El Lt 5s 53	21½	21½	21½
1 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	61	61	61

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,987,000; previous day, 6,703,950; week ago, 7,294,175; year ago, 3,752,600; two years ago,6,186,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,285,190,525; year ago, 947,699,850; two years ago, 973,214,175.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 31

European	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2345	.2345	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1

Commerce and Finance

Debate on Record Tax Bill Ends Friday—Vote Likely on Monday

Business and Industry

Auto Output For 1942 Put At 2,400,000

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry on Friday enters a period of restricted production that most manufacturers expect will limit passenger car and light truck assemblies to not more than 2,400,000 units during the coming model year. An increased output of heavier commercial vehicles—those of more than one-ton rated capacity need for the Army and for defense industry activities—may boost the aggregate to 3,000,000 units.

What new model production volume for the first three months of the 1942 automotive year will be still remains to be formally decided by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Out of a conference of car manufacturers and the heads of these two government agencies in Washington Tuesday came only a statement that assemblies probably would be curtailed more than 30 per cent already ordered by the OPM.

Long Model Year

Normal difficulties of getting into new model production would operate to sharply reduce August and September output from the recent level of assemblies regardless of Washington edicts. Because most of the volume producers continued their 1941 output right into the final week of the model year, it is probable the industry would have difficulty turning out even 80 per cent of the total output of August and September a year ago. August assemblies last year were 46,823 passenger cars. About half the re- in September the output was 224,470 cars and 44,638 trucks.

According to authoritative estimates the production of passenger cars and trucks for the 1941 model year up until its close, July 31, will aggregate 5,247,000 units. The figures cover activities in plants of the United States only, omitting the customarily included output of Canadian factories.

Of the total 4,320,000 units were passenger cars. About half the remainder were trucks of the one-ton classification also to be affected by any curtailment orders.

Canada Cuts Output

While further curtailment of car production in the United States was being considered, announcement was made in Ottawa that Canadian production of passenger cars for sale in the Dominion would be reduced to about 44 per cent of the 1940 volume. Figures available here give the 1940 output of passenger cars in Canada as 109,911 units.

Sources close to the industry here intimated that, regardless of the degree of curtailment during the first quarter of the new model year, a shortage of new cars would be felt as soon as stocks of 1941 models are cleared out. With orders piled up in most salesrooms, these models are being delivered as rapidly as cars received from the factory can be serviced and licensed.

Several of the larger producers that closed down last Monday were still making deliveries to their dealer organizations. Most of them had planned to conclude 1941 model activity from a week to 10 days ago, but were unable to get promised deliveries out despite the high level of production that was maintained through last week.

Peoples Gas Issues Approved by State

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois State Commerce Commission has approved a petition of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. to refund two bond issues totaling $37,000,000 and sell an equal amount of bonds at lower interest rates to five insurance companies.

A $15,000,000 series of B 4 per cent bonds will be reissued at 3 per cent, and a $22,000,000 series D first and refunding 4 per cent bonds will be reissued at 3½ per cent.

The transaction, affecting more than half of the company's $72,000,000 funded indebtedness, will involve no public sales.

The five insurance companies are John Hancock, Prudential, Massachusetts Mutual, Equitable of Iowa, and Northwestern Mutual.

12 INFLATION HEDGES

Don't miss "WHICH ARE THE INFLATION HEDGES?" in August 6 FINANCIAL WORLD. Few investors know the essentials of an inflation hedge. Do you? Our study will help you to understand and act wisely.

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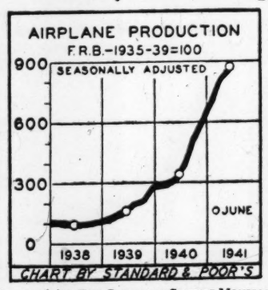
The FINANCIAL WORLD

America's Pioneer Investment Weekly

21 CM West St., New York, N. Y.

Airplane Production Steadily Increasing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steadily increasing defense effort—in which airplane production is of prime importance—is drawing ever more heavily upon available supplies of raw materials, thus threatening many consumers' goods lines which may soon have to withdraw from established markets.

New Company Seeks To Use 1,000 Trucks To Carry Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte will be the headquarters of a new company that will operate a thousand 10,000-gallon tanker trucks in the transporation of gasoline from the Texas oil fields through 28 states if an application filed in Washington with the Interstate Commerce Commission is granted.

The application was filed by H. Haywood Robbins and Edward J. Hanson, Charlotte lawyers, for a group whose names have not yet been released.

Capitalization of the firm, if the application is approved, will probably be from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, Mr. Robbins said.

Ship tankers, it was revealed, normally transport about 1,400,000 barrels of gasoline daily from the oil fields to the Atlantic seaboard. A barrel of gasoline is 50 gallons, so that the normal tanker shipments total about 70,000,000 gallons daily, according to the figures offered by Mr. Robbins. The new tanker truck line would be moving about 5,000,000 gallons if half the trucks would be returning to the oil fields while the other half would be engaged in delivering gasoline.

The application seeks permission to operate in all the states of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard from Texas to Maine, and also in virtually the entire Middle West northward to the Great Lakes region. Fleets of tankers would be operating along the highways northward into New England, to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and all the intermediate sections.

Old Automobiles To Be Turned Into Scrap Iron, Steel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced a campaign to convert millions of junked automobiles into scrap iron and steel for defense production.

Officials said that one car contains enough scrap for a light cannon and that 20 contain enough for a tank. About 2,500,000 cars are parked annually and millions are parked now in auto "graveyards," officials said. Normally the cars remain in such yards for years until all saleable parts have been disposed of, but OPM is endeavoring to get auto wreckers to employ additional labor, strip all cars immediately, and prepare the bodies and engine blocks for scrapping.

The campaign will open immediately with a meeting of auto wreckers and scrap dealers in Columbus, Ohio. The meeting is expected to be followed by similar conferences in other parts of the country.

Auto Sales Rise Sharply in June

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks in the United States during June totaled 532,107 units. The total was made up of 442,158 passenger cars and 89,949 commercial vehicles.

Retail sales in June, 1940, were 350,871 passenger cars and 51,054 trucks.

For the six months ending with last June retail sales of new vehicles totaled 3,017,099, made up of 2,548,209 passenger cars and 468,890 commercial vehicles. For the same period of 1940, the total was 2,166,902, consisting of 1,849,334 passenger cars and 317,568 commercial units.

The A. M. A. compilation shows that retail sales of new units in May of this year totaled 609,413, of which 524,365 were passenger cars. The total is the highest for any single month in the association's figures as far back as 1931.

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House Curbs Amendments To Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House began three days of debate on the $3,529,200,000 tax bill today and approved curb on the number of amendments that may be offered to the unprecedented measure.

Republicans denounced the procedure as "gag rule," which they contended had no place in "the last bulwark of Democracy," but it finally was adopted by a roll-call vote announced as 203 to 168.

Before this action was taken, however, a modification of the originally-planned procedure was agreed to by the leadership to permit a separate vote on the provision which would require married couples to file joint income tax returns and thus prevent them from escaping higher surtaxes by dividing their incomes.

To Curtail Amendments

As a result, the House will get a chance to vote for or against that provision, designed to yield about $323,000,000, but the only other changes which it will be possible to consider under the rule will be those sanctioned by the Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the committee and other leaders told the House that it would be dangerous to throw the bill wide open for amendments, and some Republicans conceded that such a course would be unwise.

Representatives Frank Crowther (R) of New York and Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota reminded the House that under Republican regimes it had been necessary to curtail the amendment privileges when tax bills were under consideration.

Immediately after adoption of the restriction, Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts informed the House that no votes would be taken on amendments or the bill itself until next Monday, because the general debate would not be concluded until Friday and no session was planned for Saturday.

In oppsiong the rule, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York said that the new tax measure "doubles and triples taxes" on persons who make from $3,000 to $30,000 a year. Such persons constitute only 5 per cent of the population, he said, but "pay all the taxes." His figures on the number of taxpayers were challenged quickly by Democrats, who asserted that persons in some of the lowest income brackets paid a larger percentage of tax than their more well-to-do neighbors.

General Tax Bill Next Year

Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee reminded the House that it had taken the Ways and Means Committee three months to draft the bill and that attempts to alter it without careful study would be risky. He added that every day of delay in its passage was costing the Federal Government $3,000,000 in excise taxes.

Opening debate, Mr. Doughton told the House that he was quoted recently, "and possibly correctly," as announcing that Congress probably would be forced to enact a general sales tax and lower individual income tax exemptions next year in order to finance the defense program. Mr. Doughton said he had spoken "on the spur of the moment," and that what he meant to say was there would be necessity next year for another general tax bill.

He added, however, that while he was inherently opposed to sales taxes, "if our emergency continues, as it looks like it may, I would not say I would proscribe or reject such a tax."

The pending bill, he went on, was designed to bring Federal revenues to a total of $13,000,000,000 annually, or about 60 per cent of the $22,000,000,000 expenditures planned for the current fiscal year.

Allis-Chalmers' Net Ahead of Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. for the second quarter of 1941 totaled $1,793,107, or $1.01 a share on 1,776,092 no par shares of common stock outstanding at the close of June, after tentative provision of $1,420,000 for Federal Income and Excess Profits taxes. The net income for the second quarter of 1940 was $1,639,889, or 92 cents a share, after providing $733,000 for Federal Income taxes.

Orders booked amounted to $51,498,173 in the second quarter, which compare with bookings of $27,430,565 in the 1940 second quarter.

For the six months of 1941 the net income was $2,389,576, or $1.34½ a share after provision of $1,765,000 for Federal Income and Excess Profits taxes, as compared with $2,609,758, or $1.47 a share, in the similar period of 1940 after providing $1,040,000 for Federal Income taxes.

Orders booked for the first half year amounted to $84,388,558, or 77 per cent over the $47,584,525 bookings in the same period of 1940. Unfilled orders on hand June 30, 1941, totaled $95,145,147 as compared with $59,755,289 at the close of 1940.

Savage Arms Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Savage Arms Corporation directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the new common stock which, in May, was issued on a basis of four shares for one of the old common. The previous dividend, paid on the old stock, was $1.50 a share in May. The declared dividend will be paid Aug. 18 to holders of record Aug. 8.

Oil Men See Anti-Trust Law Check to Pooling for Defense

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New Englanders and New Yorkers who from September on may find their gasoline sharply rationed may not be aware of it, but by late in the winter and early Spring they will probably be continuing under rations principally because of tangles and political obstructions now tying up Washington.

The physical facts seem to be that it would take about eight months to put through the necessary monster pipe lines from the oil fields to the Northeast, and about a year to finish the necessary tankers. That would mean that if the lines were started now they might be carrying crude and products by March and the new tankers might be available by next June, to relieve the transportation bottleneck caused by the transfer of 50 tankers to the British and the prospective transfer of 50 more from the Gulf to North of Hatteras run.

These figures are necessarily very rough. If enough contractors were to set enough bulldozers digging into enough sections of the proposed pipe-lines at one and the same time they might be completed much sooner, and if enough shipwrights were switched from other shipbuilding to tanker construction there is no telling how fast tankers might be built. The above figures are merely average probable.

Bottleneck in Washington

The point is that the sooner these mighty labors get under way the better—and what is holding them up is not the companies, who began to plan last April for new pipe-lines and tankers, but the situation in Washington.

And the principal difficulties in Washington fall neatly into two classifications. The first is the conflict of authority. The second is Washington's peculiar unwillingness to give private industry the obviously necessary assurances of relief from the anti-trust laws.

Conflicts of authority all over the map of the defense program were unusually conspicuous last week, with OPACS tangling with OPM over automobile output curtailment, Messrs. Hillman and Budd differing over the diversion of railway mechanics into shipbuilding, and Messrs. Ickes and Olds differing over the power expansion program.

Mr. Ickes, however, as head of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordination, seems particularly prone to get into conflicts of authority. The only authority he himself has in his petroleum office is a letter from the President. But he has tangled with the Maritime Commission and the lease-lend authorities over who shall direct the transfer of tankers to Great Britain, and he has had run-ins with the OPM, and has steadfastly failed to consult the Attorney-General's office about the legality of the things he is asking the oil industry to do.

The thing that bothers the industry most, however, is the lack of authority all round the defense program. Responsible to Mr. Ickes, it doesn't know how much authority he really has, nor how much authority the other authorities have to countermand or overrule Mr. Ickes' authority. He insists his letter from the President gives him authority, but some lawyers say—if the law counts—that all he can do is recommend.

Pooling May Be Criminal

Worse than this, however, is the trouble over the antitrust laws. Mr. Ickes is, in effect, repeating his NRA performance when, as Petroleum Administrator, he asked the oil industry to co-operate on what was later denominated as criminal policies and for which they afterward paid in reputation and pocketbook. They must combine in order to build the pipe line and the tankers.

The private owners of the 125,000-odd available petroleum tankcars in the country are also complaining they would like to cooperate in pooling their cars to help take care of the emergency, but they also fear the antitrust laws. The OPACS has asked the big oil companies to hold a price of 6 cents for gasoline on the Gulf Coast, which they are quite willing to do but which by any candid reading of the 1940 Madison decision of the Supreme Court is a crime, for the court found that any concerted action affects prices, anything that affects prices is price-fixing, price-fixing is in restraint of trade, and that makes it a crime.

In short, if the companies cooperate, for the purpose of national defense, as Mr. Ickes and the OPACS want them to do, they have no assurance they will not later be dragged through the courts for it.

To alleviate this situation the Attorney-General announced this Spring that if the defense authorities wanted private industry to cooperate on something that would otherwise violate the anti-trust laws, they need only consult with him and he would, if he saw fit, give his blessing. This is not much assurance, because in the pleadings before the Supreme Court in the Madison case the Attorney-General himself said nobody could grant such immunity, but it is something. Even this, however, Mr. Ickes refuses to do, insisting he has adequate authority to order such cooperation and perhaps fearing that the Attorney-General's office might question that authority.

No Antitrust Law Immunity

Even the Cole bill, now lying on the President's desk, aimed to clear the way for the big new pipelines, grants no immunity from the antitrust laws. It only exempts the co-operative construction of these lines from the Elkins Act (prohibiting rebates) and the Interstate Commerce Act, and would give the builders the right of eminent domain necessary to override the resistance of the railroads, railroad brotherhoods, and state legislatures. The Madison Oil decision seemed to say flatly that only by statute (as for instance in the Maloney Act relating to the over-the-counter security business) could the antitrust law provisions be overridden. Yet no official move is being taken in Washington at all to provide such immunity for companies co-operating in defense.

Representative Huston has introduced a blanket bill into Congress providing such immunity but nobody is behind it, least of all the Administration, and it has no chance. Meantime, though the Gillette bills to divorce production, transportation, refining and marketing, have been sidetracked, the oil industry is still standing under a legal sword of Damocles—two of them in fact—in the form of the Grandmother Hubbard case accusing virtually the whole industry of violating a half a dozen laws, and the three pipe-line cases against Indiana, Phillips, and Great Lakes charging that dividends from wholly-owned pipe-line subsidiaries to the parent company are rebates in violation of the Elkins Act.

Relief Measures Numerous

All kinds of tangible measures have already been taken to relieve the transportation bottleneck. The law has been revised to let the companies load their tankers to the safety line. The Japanese have been stopped from taking petroleum products from the East Coast. Stop-over movement of Mexican oil to the Gulf and thence to the East Coast has been straightened out. Tankers moving oil the long way from California to the East Coast have been switched to the shorter Gulf to north of Hatteras run. The railroads are running tank-cars at train-load rates from Ohio to the East Coast. Some oil is being moved in via the Erie Canal.

Tanker turn-arounds in Atlantic ports have been speeded and lighterage economies effected. The big oil companies have shifted some of their Eastern operations from fuel oil to coal. Some big consumers like Consolidated Edison have been persuaded to shift similarly to coal. And a belated advertising campaign has been begun by the big companies at Mr. Ickes' behest urging the public to go slow on using their products—a sort of sales demotion campaign.

But so far most of the co-operative deeds on the part of the companies needed for any large-scale relief of the problem—other than gasoline ration cards for the public—are still criminal, according to all the law and the prophets. It's all a beautiful illustration of the theory of the "Managerial Revolution," that three major conflicts are now simultaneously in process—the struggle between different continental economies, the struggle among the managers themselves as to who shall have the last word in matters of political economy, and the struggle of the new managerial exploiters to oust the capitalist exploiters.

Dun & Bradstreet to Celebrate Century of Credit Reporting

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—A mpany founded on a business failure and which has devoted a century to compiling statistics to prevent other failures will celebrate its one hundredth birthday anniversary Friday, August 1.

The company is the centralized credit reporting service known all over the world as Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

It was founded Aug. 1, 1841, as "The Mercantile Agency" by Lewis Tappan, a New York silk importer who had gone bankrupt in the panic of 1837 largely because of some bad guesses as to the credit standings of country merchants.

He mulled over this situation to such an extent that he finally lost interest in the silk business and devoted himself to the organization of a service by which correspondents in every community reported confidentially on the financial standing of the local business men. These reports were supplemented with a cross check of the houses with which the merchants did business.

From a strictly cold-blooded busiess viewpoint, Lewis Tappan had a lot to do with the winnnig of the West.

Thirteen years after the founding of the agency, Mr. Tappan gave a job to Robert Graham Dun, an Ohioian, who purchased full control in 1859 and gave his name to the present firm.

It was that year that the company's Reference Book was first published. It contained 20,000 names and their credit ratings. This year's book lists 2,300,000 names of commercial enterprises.

The Bradstreet part of the present firm got its start in 1849 in Cincinnati. John M. Bradstreet, a descendant of Simon Bradstreet, early colonial governor of New En land, started a service in competition to Mr. Tappan. The competition went on for 86 years until the companies merged in 1933.

U. S. Seen Able To Prevent Big Price Advance

NEW YORK (AP)—The Government, "with adequate public support," should succeed in preventing an uncontrolled inflationary price rise, said Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corp., large investing concern, in his semi-annual report to stockholders.

Mr. Odlum reported asset value for the common stock as of June 30 at $11.81 per share, compared with $11.43 a year earlier, and presented a table showing it had risen in each of the past three years, starting from $10.93 on June 30, 1938, despite a substantial decline in the average price of shares in the stock exchange during the same period.

Atlas directors ordered a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 5 to stock of record Aug. 11, together with the regular quarterly payment of 75 cents on the preferred. This was the second 25-cent common stock disbursement ordered this year. Two 25-cent distributions were made in 1940, one June 5 and one Oct. 25.

Holds Ample Cash

Explaining the company had considered it prudent to maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, Odlum said "the impact of frequent changes in and increase of taxes, the restrictions and priorities with respect to many materials and their effect on normal channels of business, trade and profits and on civilian life, pose daily questions concerning which an enlightened guess is all that is sometimes possible."

On prices and the efforts of the Government to curb runaway prices, he said: "An abrupt inflationary spiral is by no means a certainty and furthermore there may be considerable doubt as to how much protection to capital is afforded by securities in such a period of inflation when accompanied by price controls and high taxes."

He thought a gradual rise in prices, in contrast with a runaway increase "may not be avoidable in periods of emergency such as at present and may even be desirable." He expressed the hope and belief it was the intention of the Government to keep costs and profits in a proper balance.

Mr. Odlum noted the corporation had continued to use cash to buy in shares of its own common and preferred stock. Chiefly reflecting this operation, the balance sheet showed total assets of $52,130,147, of which $8,230,022 was in cash, compared with total assets of $56,377,644 a year earlier.

Additions to Portfolio

Principal additions to the company's portfolio of preferred stocks since the year end were a block of 67,393 shares of Hearst Consolidated Publications 7 per cent preferred, making a total 94,373 shares held; 70,170 shares of Amalgamated Sugar 5 per cent, along with 41,080 of common, and 8,364 of R-K-O preferred. Principal increases in common stocks were about 75,000 shares of R-K-O, 45,000 of Bendix Home Appliances, 4,000 of American Viscose, 5,000 of White Motors, and smaller blocks of oil shares, particularly Standard of Indiana, Texas, Shell Union, and Skelly.

Among sales since the year end, were 300,000 Utah Idaho Sugar common, sold in connection with acquisition with Amalgamated Sugar stocks, and a general reduction in holdings of Steel, Aviation, Automobile and Aviation issues, along with several other industrials. Larger blocks sold included 18,200 shares of Molybdenum Corp. of America, 10,000 shares each of General Motors, Curtiss-Wright and Pullman, 9,500 of Bethlehem, 7,000 General Theatres Equipment, 6,000 of Great Northern preferred, and 2,500 to 5,000 of U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Kennecott, Electric Auto-Lite, Freeport Sulphur, Pacific Lighting, and J. C. Penney.

Exchange Seats Price Highest Since January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three New York Stock Exchange seats have been sold for $32,000 each. This price compares with $27,000 paid in a previous deal.

The bid market is being quoted about $28,000 bid, $35,000 asked. The market has been considerably lower. When one buyer agreed to pay $32,000, two others with lower bids came in at the same figure and these sales resulted in short order. The price was the highest paid for an Exchange membership since Jan. 14, when there was a sale at $33,000.

So far this year the price range has been from $35,000 in January to $20,000 in May, which was the lowest since 1898. The deal was the first sale of three seats in a single day since Feb. 2, 1940.

More Control Seen Over Steel Supply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increased Government control over iron and steel supplies was forecast in defense quarters as likely to be imposed within a few days.

The order, now being discussed by priorities officials, would be designed to give steel to defense contractors ahead of all other consumers. Increasing complaints of steel shortages have prompted the order, it was learned.

The new program, it was said, probably will cover pig iron, also.

Asks Price Curb

Underwood

Floyd B. Odlum
President of Atlas Corp.

$80,000,000 U. S. Utilities in Chile To Be Taken Over

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — The Chilean Government announced it had decided to buy Chilean electric and traction companies representing investments by United States stockholders of some $80,000,000.

The Cabinet voted to invoke a clause in the Government's contract with the allied utilities permitting the state to take over the properties with compensation to the owners. The nex step will be to seek passage of a law permitting the acquisition and creating a state corporation to operate the properties.

The utilities concerned are the traction company which operates street cars in Santiago and Valparaiso and a power company which supplies Santiago, Valparaiso and other cities and towns. Both companies are now owned by the South American Power Company, a subsidiary of the American Foreign Power Company.

Securities Filed In 6 Months With SEC $1,061,156,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reported that in the first six months of 1941 securities totaling $1,061,156,000 were registered as a preliminary to sale. This was an increase of 59 per cent over the corresponding 1940 period.

Securities of electric, gas, and water utility companies composed 43.3 per cent of the total, compared with 32 per cent last year, while issues by manufacturing companies dropped from 46.9 per cent last year to 26.9 per cent. Financial and investment companies accounted for most of the remaining securities registered.

Loans to Business Still Increasing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that banks stretched the latest spurt in business loans resulting from the defense program to 13 consecutive weeks in the period ended July 23.

Last week, the board said, banks in 191 leading cities boosted their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by $23,000,000 to a total of $6,011,000,000. This was $1,549,000,000 larger than a year ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-61, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA money, up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval, free samples 50 for $1, assorted personals. TERRY STUDIOS, 84 Westfield, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

NATOMA PINES—Charming private home, 25 acres; 1 mile from Washington's Crossing on the Delaware; large recreation room; indoor and outdoor games; tennis court; accommodations for limited number of Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; also for elderly couples or single; permanent or transient. Address: MRS. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN—2½-room apartment furnished to sublet from Aug. 21st to Sept. 6th. $40.00; use of grand piano. Box X-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOR RENT

Nyack-on-Hudson—2-room furnished apartment in spacious home with 2 adults; 40 minutes from George Washington Bridge. CHRISTIE, 169 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0860

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8748.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WANT quiet and rest? An ideal place; camp beautifully located to rent for week or season at "TEN ACRES," Waterboro, Maine.

U. S. May Act To Ration 'Gas' As Sales Rise

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Gasoline sales continued to climb in the East despite transportation difficulties and oil circles here believed Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes soon may sponsor Government action to conserve supplies.

Mr. Ickes' plea for conservation of gasoline in the Eastern states has failed to produce the desired 33⅓ per cent saving. With defense industry booming and more motorists on the roads on their annual vacation jaunts, seven large Eastern companies reported a sales gain of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline for the week

Unless voluntary conservation begins to produce results, Mr. Ickes said it might become necessary to use some system of involuntary rationing. New York oil men expect that such a step would not come until after Labor Day, and that the first step would be closing of filling stations 12 hours daily.

Mr. Ickes also has indicated that fuel oil supplies might also be limited immediately.

The first move toward constructing a new 1,560-mile pipeline from East Texas to the East got under way this week with the letting of a contract for an aerial survey of the route.

The new line—a $70,000,000 venture—would funnel 250,000 barrels of crude oil daily into the New York-Philadelphia Area. Under the most favorable conditions, oil men expect it could be completed in about 10 months.

In the field the Oil and Gas Journal reported 647 completions for the week, compared to 687 the previous week and 653 a year ago.

Drilling in Eastern fields, Kansas, the Rocky Mountain area, Eastern Texas and Nebraska is running well ahead of last year. In Oklahoma, West Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas drilling operations are slightly ahead.

Wildcatting apparently is being carried on at an accelerated pace, with the Mid-Continent area being stimulated not only by better crude prices but by improving markets.

J. R. Thompson Has Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—John R. Thompson Company and subsidiaries, restaurant chain, today reported for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $30,743. Because of a change from 13 accounting periods annually to a calendar month basis, no direct comparison was available, but for the 24 weeks ended June 14, 1940, the company reported net loss of $66,290.

Local Classified

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food, 3 baths; capacity 14; over night, permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SPORTSMAN'S LODGE, cabins and 300 acres of land in the Adirondack State Park. An unrivaled location for a club, dude ranch, sportsman's or children's camp. L. F. FOUNTAIN, Wells, New York.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—HOUSEWORKER for one afternoon each week. 1½ room apartment. Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. CHelsea 3-6581 (N. Y. C.).

Wanted—NURSEMAID, light housekeeping; complete charge baby; sleep in; excellent home; references. Dewey 9-4020 (New York City).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aro 8926.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—Downing Rest—2 large airy rooms with private baths; meals optional. 20 Intervale Ave., Roslyn 879.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, DOUGLASTON, L. I., 30 Minutes from New York—Colonial house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; newly decorated, oil heat, garage; plot 100x100; landscaped; convenient transit; but; asking price $13,500; consider exchange similar property Philadelphia. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST in So. Lincoln, Mass., 2 Welsh terriers, male and female, black and tan, wearing chain collars. Reward. Tel. Lincoln 0132.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by. $21-$35; folder.
Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; adjacent Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

MAPLELAWN, in the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake region, welcomes guests for rest or recreation. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.

ROAD ISLE, Boutnedale, Mass., "on the Canal"—Fine food, featuring special Cape Cod dishes; guest house and lodges with twin beds and private showers; rates and menu on request. Tel. Sagamore 332.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Tree Top Shelter, Ohayo Mountain; quiet home for rest and study; pleasant rooms; beautiful view of Mountains. BESSIE L. STETZENMEYER.

PIANOS FOR SALE

HOLMES CO., Pianos, new and used; Steinetz, Grands, Uprights. 111 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1939
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

MODERN bungalow; fireplace, tile bath, screened porch, garage attached to house; ½ acre of land; $4200; or will rent. Tel. WAL 3547 (Mass.).

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 100th St., 314 W.—Large, cheerful, quiet, adjoining bath; $6.00; private family; elevator. AC. 4-0608, Apt. 8-FE.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—2 rooms, 1 large alcove and 1 corner room; cross ventilation; convenient transportation. Virginia 7-6568.

STOP at the Sproul Guest Home, 181 Marlboro Street, Boston; transient or permanent guests. Call Com. 8951.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2442 39th Pl. N. W.—Have 3 lovely rooms; 1 double, 2 single; in nice neighborhood. Emerson 5022.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 46, married, can take full charge of office, correspondence, personnel; experienced in sales, sales promotion and financial end of business; dealings have been with executives of large corporations, retailers, also consumers; seeking connection that requires initiative, honesty, loyalty, intelligence and responsibility—with company that is respected in its field and needs someone to help it along its progressive way; bank and business references. Write Box H-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. F. M. KING.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS'
Annual
August Fur and
Overcoat Sale
Starts Saturday!

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

HOWLAND'S
Famous August Sales!
FURNITURE
FURS, FUR TRIMMED COATS
Remember Howland's stands back of everything you buy, whatever its price.

Buy your Fur Coat in
READ'S
Fur Classic
If you don't know furs
know your furrier

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
ELECTRIC FANS
$4.95 and Up
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

ICE CREAM FREEZERS
Hand Operated Ice Cream Freezers
White Mountain
1 qt. to 10 qt., $4.00 to $13.50
Dolly Madison Electric Freezers
2 qt. $10.00, 4 qt. $13.50, 6 qt. $21.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
July 31-August 1—SHINING VICTORY: James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. OUT OF THE FOG: John Garfield, Ida Lupino
August 2-4—I WANTED WINGS: Ray Milland, Wm. Holden, Veronica Lake. HER FIRST BEAU: Jackie Cooper, Jane Withers
5-8—PENNY SERENADE: Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. LIFE WITH HENRY: Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken

LOW COST
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
CHARLES P. MASON, INC.
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Act Now!—Stock Up!
We still have on hand an ample supply of SARDINES, Norwegian and Portugese
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., 32-4672

FRESH BLUEBERRY PIES
(One size only—Medium)
30c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
968 Main Street Phone 1661

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial
Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J KEELER Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Good looking and long wearing
TRAVELING CASES
Canvas and leather covered fitted and unfitted
$3.98 to $16.98

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

See these wonderful
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
Garments of distinction—styled the way a man likes them . . .
$2.00 and $2.50
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Now is the time to buy your fur coat—at Low August Prices
Muser Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

New York

ALBANY

OUR ANNUAL
JULY TOWEL SALE
- Includes all kinds
- At greatly reduced prices
- Buy now and save

W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	R	I	T	E		M	Y	R	H			
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I		A	R	B	U	T	U	S		S		
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748

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

Mid Summer Sale
STRAW HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Drastically Reduced
Luddy
92 State Street Dial 4-1053

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

SALE
Women's Cantilever Shoes
$7.95 up
Values to $11.00
Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
26 MAIDEN LANE DIAL 4-5911

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Now!
During Our
August Sale
of FUR COATS and CLOTH COATS
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
37 COURT STREET

August Sales
If your vacation comes in August you are lucky. Be sure to see these smart new sport clothes greatly reduced for clearance. Fur and Furniture Sales are important events for many people.
They begin now
at McLEAN'S

Continuing Our Great
CLEARANCE SALE
Bargains in Quality Footwear for every member of the family
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Specializing in
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Skillfully Prepared, Thoughtfully Served, Reasonably Priced
FULL COURSE
LUNCHEON 60c-75c DINNER $1.00
56 Pondfield Road, West
Corner of Bronxville Road

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

ELMIRA

The Best in Dry Cleaning
- NO ODOR
- NO SHRINKAGE
- CLEAN
- INDIVIDUALIZED

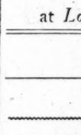
Prompt Service
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. WASHINGTON AVE. Dial 4338

For Vacation Fun
TAKE ALONG A KODAK
Select from our big assortment of Cameras, Films and Supplies
ELMIRA ARMS CO., Inc.
Sporting Goods, Refrigerators, Radios
117 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
(Continued)

Tinker's
SERVICE STATION
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Tires **Mobilgas** Battery Service
361 WALNUT STREET


Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GULISTAN and FIRTH
RUGS
New Fall Display
at Special Summer Prices
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Special at ½ price
All remaining Summer Dresses in Women's Sizes 14 to 46
CRANCE SHOP
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We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Long Island

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY
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Frigidaire
Product of General Motors
MAGER'S RADIO SHOP
Ranges—Oil Burners
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Delicatessen and Sandwich Parlor
Fancy Groceries
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CEDARHURST 0178 448 CENTRAL AVE.
We Deliver

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HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
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Prompt Delivery — All Orders
Cosmetics, Lending Library and Stationery. Delicious Hot Lunches
Sodas—Sandwiches
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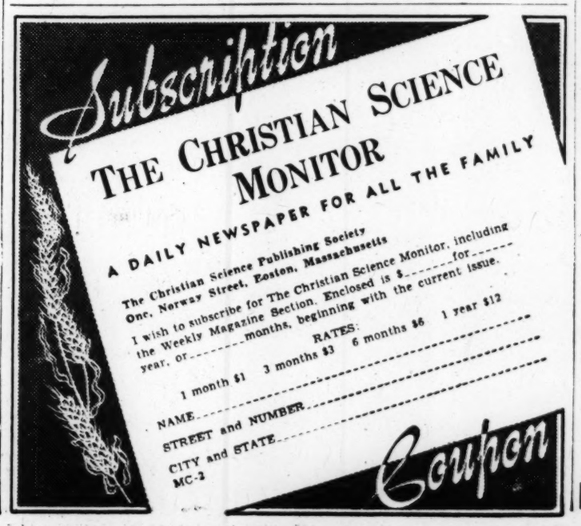
frocks bonnett
Great Values for Hempstead Day, August 7, $1.95 up.
243 FULTON STREET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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
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STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Carol Green's
VACATION SALE
Beachwear, Playsuits, Slack Sets, Dresses, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets
Reductions to 33⅓%
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
60 S. Main St. Freeport

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

August Sales
Savings 10 to 25%
ALBERT'S FURNITURE Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

Georges
fine furniture
AUGUST SALE
352 FULTON AVENUE

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For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
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3764 86TH STREET
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

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Five Men Stylists
Creating Feather Bob, Cut and Wave $1.50
AIR-CONDITIONED
HA. 6-7870
37-39 82ND STREET

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Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
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SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- G. E.
- FRIGIDAIRE
- KELVINATOR
- PHILCO
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Furrier
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Store Wide Sale
Aug. 1st to 3rd
Men's, Women's, Infants', Children's and Boys' Wear
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

ANDERSON'S
Fountain and Restaurant
Visit Our New Candy Counter
Sole Agent for Loft Candies in Lynbrook
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Ave. Lyn 4827

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
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NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 90th Ave.
Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 6-3220

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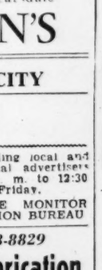
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear

7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

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22-24 WATER STREET
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Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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Specializing in
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Skillfully Prepared, Thoughtfully Served, Reasonably Priced
FULL COURSE
LUNCHEON 60c-75c DINNER $1.00
56 Pondfield Road, West, Bronxville, N. Y.
Corner of Bronxville Road

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Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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Brooklyn

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Auto Seat Covers, Firestone Tires
Conscientious Auto Repairs
Parade Grounds Garage
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Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

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Petro Oil Burners
Lewis G. Martin, P. Vincent Sullivan

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SALES—SERVICE
CHEVROLET
Dependable Used Cars
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Esso **LARRY QUIGLEY**
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

POUGHKEEPSIE

A Magnificent Collection of
DISTINGUISHED FUR COATS
made of choicest pelts in new 1941 models, incorporating the new sleeve and collar treatments.
Four ways to Buy!
Consult our Credit Office
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

The **NEW Wallace's**
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
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Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84 84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Cooper Road

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 56

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Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 296

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T Parmele

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

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Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINCE WICK
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

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Barneys
for
FASHIONS
Featuring
Back to College Dresses
Nelly Don's . . . Corticelli Slips . . .
Rollins Nylon Hose
THE IDAMAE SHOP
147 JAY STREET
(Our New Location)

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

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GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

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Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

AUGUST FUR SALE
Your fur coat is an investment and should be a wise one—a Wells label is your guarantee of the best in quality and styling at the price you want to pay. The values in this August Sale cannot be duplicated at this time under the present market conditions.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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OWEN BROS.
TEL 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WATERTOWN

Empsall's August Furniture Sale
Every Piece of Furniture Reduced
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
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PONTIAC
The New Leader for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100
92 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Emmadine FARMS Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Stone's
SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
Official Outfitters Boy Scouts of America

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Brazil has brought out an interesting series of stamps to replace the current set. There are 18 values to the set, 16 of which have made their appearance. Oil wells are displayed on the 10-reis, bistre; 20 r., gray; 50 r., sepia, and 100 r., green. Workers in a wheat field are shown on the 200 r., brown; 300 r., lilac; 400 r., blue, and 500 r., orange. A laborer and steel factory are pictured on the 600 r., violet; 700 r., red; 1,000 r., gray, and 1,200 r., blue. A scene emblematic of commerce is shown on the 2,000 r., green; a portrait of Marshal Peixoto on the 5,000 r., blue; a profile of the Count of Porto

A new release from Panama

Alegre on the 10,000 r., carmine, and a likeness of Admiral Maurity on the 20,000 r., brown. The other two values yet to make their appearance are the 50,000 r., showing a group representing the Army and Navy, and the 100,000 r., showing a portrait of President Vargas with a background of buildings, palms and plane, together with an open book on which is inscribed "Estado Novo" or "The New State."

Stamps From Other Lands

Costa Rica—A commemorative series scheduled to have been released last March will be on sale August 19th. These stamps will mark the reopening of the University of Costa Rica.

Great Britain—Stamps from the ½d. to the 3d. values inclusive will shortly appear in a lighter shade of color.

Haiti—The large size stamp issued in honor of the Third Inter-American Caribbean Congress held at Port-au-Prince in April is illustrated elsewhere on this page.

Panama—Three additional values have been added to the airmail series of the map design stamps. These are the 5-centimos, blue; 7 c., rose, and 8 c., gray.

Sarawak—A series of four stamps marking the centenary of the state will appear January 1st next. The values are to be 8c., 15c., 50c. and $1.

Union of South Africa—A series of eight stamps is soon to be released. This series will picture some of the Union's war activities.

Venezuela—Pictured here is the 30-centimos value showing the Patio of the birthplace of Simon Bolivar and the fountain at which he was baptized.

Netherlands—Five cultural stamps have been recently issued. The values and portraits are: 1½c. plus 1½c., gray, a portrait of Dr. A. Mathusen; 2½c. plus 2½c., portrait of Jan Ingenhousz, naturalist; 4c. plus 4c., portrait of Aagje Deken, writer; 5c. plus 5c., Joh Bosboom, painter, and 7½c. plus 7½c., portrays A. C. W. Staring, poet.

United States

A souvenir cachet to commemorate the world's first airport bank opening will be applied to covers by the Empire Trust Company at the dedication ceremonies of its airport bank in the Administration Building at La Guardia Field, Municipal Airport, New York, N. Y., on or about August 15th. Airmail covers to receive this artistically designed cachet should be forwarded, carefully addressed in the lower right hand corner of the envelope and six-cent airmail stamp affixed, in a separate cover or wrapper to Cachet Director, Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Questions and Answers

Q. Please inform me of the value of a 2-cent Internal Revenue "Proprietary" stamp used on the back of photographs at the time of the War Between the States. Mrs. S. F. F.

A. This stamp was issued between 1862 and 1871 in both blue and orange colors, and perforated. The blue color comes on both old paper catalogued at 12c. and on silk paper catalogued at $1.50. The stamp also appears in ultramarine color on old paper catalogued at $17.50. The orange color appears only on the old paper and is catalogued at $6.00.

Q. Will you kindly tell me what is meant by "approval applicant." C. R. B.

A. An "approval selection" is a series of stamps sent to a person, mounted on sheets or in books with the prices marked so that the customer may select the stamps he wishes and return the unpurchased stamps together with remittance for stamps bought. A person who sends to a stamp dealer for a selection of stamps on approval is known as an "approval applicant."

Portraits adorn the new series from the Netherlands

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: A mathematical wizard believes the sum of the parts may be greater than the whole, as when repacking a vacation trunk.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The details of the new income-tax bill are still withheld from the public. Maybe it's a matter of finding someone brutal enough to break the news.

A Verse for Today . . .

Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them.—Ps. 119:165.

Where Would You Find—

1. Cleveland Avenue under-underground?
2. A coolie?
3. Ligan?
4. The state and two Canadian provinces which bound Maine?
5. Pretoria?
6. The Minch?
7. The oil pipe line port of Palestine?
8. The scene of the 1941 Open Golf Championship?
9. The El Capitan Dam?
10. The headquarters of the U. S. Air Defense Command?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Supreme Monarch There

King Charles II was once paying a visit to Dr. Busby, head master of West Minster School, and the doctor strutted through the school with his hat on his head, while his majesty walked complacently behind him, with his own hat under his arm. When the King was taking his leave at the door, the doctor, with great humility, thus addressed the King: "I hope Your Majesty will excuse my want of respect hitherto; but if the boys were to imagine a greater man in the kingdom than myself, I should never be able to rule them."

For Tomato Juice

To provide each person in a family with 8 to 20 quarts of tomato juice or canned tomatoes, a farm garden should allow 15 to 20 tomato plants per person.

Walls That Bend

New in house construction are walls that bend, made of rounded pieces of wood cemented to canvas backing and resembling a roll-top desk front.

Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas.

"Follow the Leader"

Did You Ever Wonder

What Stain Is Used to Color Stained Glass?

When we think of stained glass we usually think of stained glass windows. The colored glass in windows may be either "stained" or "painted," or may consist of the two kinds of glass in combination. Stained and painted glass, however, are two quite different things.

Stained glass, or pot-metal glass, receives its color "in the pot" by the addition of a suitable metallic oxide to the molten white or clear glass.

The earliest stained glass windows were made by piecing together bits of glass of different colors in the form of a mosaic. The portions of the window which are red were cut from a sheet of red glass; the blue portions from a sheet of blue glass, etc.; and these pieces of glass bound together by grooved strips of lead soldered at the joints.

Huge cathedral windows of the 12th and 13th centuries were made in this way from small pieces, most of them varying from less than 1 inch by 2, to pieces about 4 inches square. From this fact one may readily calculate the appalling amount of labor their design and execution involved.

In painted window glass, on the other hand, the color is not in the glass, but on it, and permanently attached to the glass by heating in a kiln. The paint for this purpose may be made from finely powdered colored or pot-metal glass, mixed with fat, oil, or gum and water.

The painted glass is then put in a kiln and heated to the melting point, fusing the paint and the glass together.

The use of painting or enamel colors on glass had the great disadvantage of making the glass more or less opaque, so that painted windows lack the translucent color and brilliancy of designs worked out in a mosaic of self-tinted pot-metal glass.

The only material ever discovered which would actually stain the surface of glass is silver chloride mixed with fusible glass and sometimes a little iron oxide. With this solution white glass may be stained a brilliant yellow.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

THIS is our special duty, that if anyone specially needs our help, we should give him such help to the utmost of our power.
—Cicero.

In Lighter Vein

Just Try It

Prospective Customer: "Do you guarantee the upholstery of this car?"

Salesman: "Madam, the proof of the padding is in the seating."

Peter and Paul, Inc.

Advertisement—Reliable and hard working clerk who gets paid on Monday and is broke on Wednesday would like to exchange small loans with any honest party who gets paid on Wednesday and is broke on Monday.—Chats.

Explanation

Lady went into Saks to purchase some beach chairs last Thursday and remarked to a sales clerk that she was surprised the place wasn't air-conditioned, since after all many of the other department stores around town were. "We don't feel that we need it, Ma'am," replied the clerk. "Most of our customers go away for the summer."—The New Yorker.

"Is This England?"

Bexhill-on-Sea, Essex

A man and his wife, who at one time had been in service at the famous Mermaid Inn, Rye, and who are now living in retirement in the country, were recently awakened in the middle of the night by a knocking on the door. Their daughter, who was staying in the house with her son, ran to open it, and was surprised to find a man in uniform who spoke with a foreign accent. "Is this England?" he asked. "Yes," she replied. "Thank God!" he said, and collapsed at her feet. The good people—all three generations—immediately set to work to help the man to get free from his trappings, after which they fed him and washed him. It was then 3.30 a. m. When he had revived he explained that he was a Polish airman, and while over Cologne the plane in which he and another airman were traveling had been hit. They came along on one engine, their instruments out of order, and then when the other engine "conked out" they had to take to their parachutes. His gratitude was immense for all that had been done for him and he kept repeating, "Oh, you English are kind—you English are kind!"

Plane Camouflage

One of the last steps in airplane production at one American factory is to camouflage the plane: dull green-brown color is for many military planes, with the lower parts painted gray, and deep jungle green for planes destined for the Dutch East Indies.

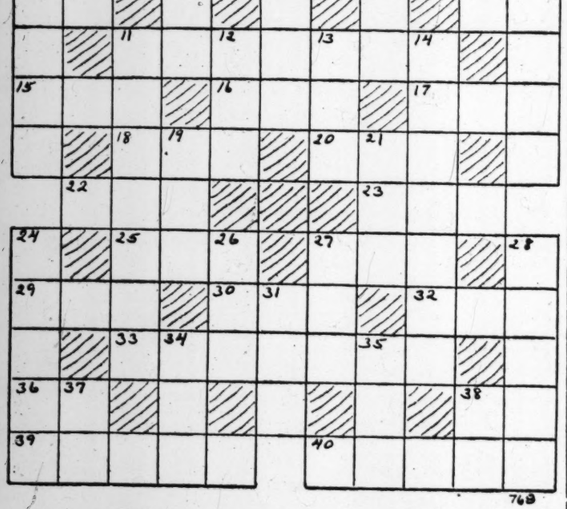
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.
2. In the Orient, a laborer or servant.
3. At sea, for this is a term applied to goods cast overboard with an identifying float or buoy attached, to establish ownership.
4. New Hampshire, Quebec, and New Brunswick.
5. The capital of the Union of South Africa.
6. The body of water between Scotland and the Hebrides.
7. Haifa.
8. Colonial Club, Fort Worth, Texas.
9. On the San Diego River, California; for water supply, 270 feet high.
10. Mitchel Field, New York.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you emulated Tobias Smollett, you would do what?
4—What is something used in manufacture of dentifrices and perfume?
8—Pronoun.
10—What is symbol for gold?
11—What is the floral emblem of Nova Scotia?
15—What is a measure of weight?
16—Fabulous unicorn had how many horns?
17—What is the grampus (var.)?
18—An impost is what?
20—What is a downy surface of some woven fabrics?
22—Female Houdan is what?
23—Leverage.
25—What is a bill or beak?
27—Ocean.
29—Play on words is what?
30—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
32—Recent.
33—Who is merchant who is to lose pound of flesh in Shakespeare's play?
36—What is an artificial language?
38—Myself.
39—How many fiddlers entertained King Cole?
40—What is an ecclesiastical council?

Down

1—What is the color of Moby Dick, the whale?
2—What is second note of scale?
3—Rocky pinnacle is what?
5—Pronoun.
6—Who was sun-god of Egyptians?
7—What is the Eskimo language?
9—What is a kind of bread?
11—What is a movable organ on heads of some insects?
12—If you emulated Tommy Burns, you would do what?
13—How many in a decemvirate?
14—What is singing voice of Cho Cho San?
19—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
21—What is a gibbon?
24—What is a diversion of the field?
26—What is a flying mammal?
27—What is most important of all the heavenly bodies?
28—What fabric is used especially for suits and coats?
31—Andrew Carnegie was born in what month (abbr.)?
34—Born.
35—What is a climbing plant?
37—Exclamation.
38—What is the Show Me State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"The Moon and You Are Far Away"*

By Le Pelley

NOW... WE HAVE A VERY DIFFICULT QUESTION TONIGHT.... HOW MANY MILES IS THE MOON FROM THE EARTH ?
A MILLION
NO, HORATIO... I'M AFRAID THAT ISN'T EVEN CLOSE —
CAN'T BLAME A FELLOW FOR TRYING
BENJAMIN... CAN'T YOU TELL US HOW FAR AWAY THE MOON IS ?
NO— SHE DIDN'T SAY WHEN SHE LEFT— SHE JUST SAID SHE WAS GOING FAR AWAY !!
OH.. THE MOON... ah.... I WAS THINKING OF... WELL... EXCUSE ME !...

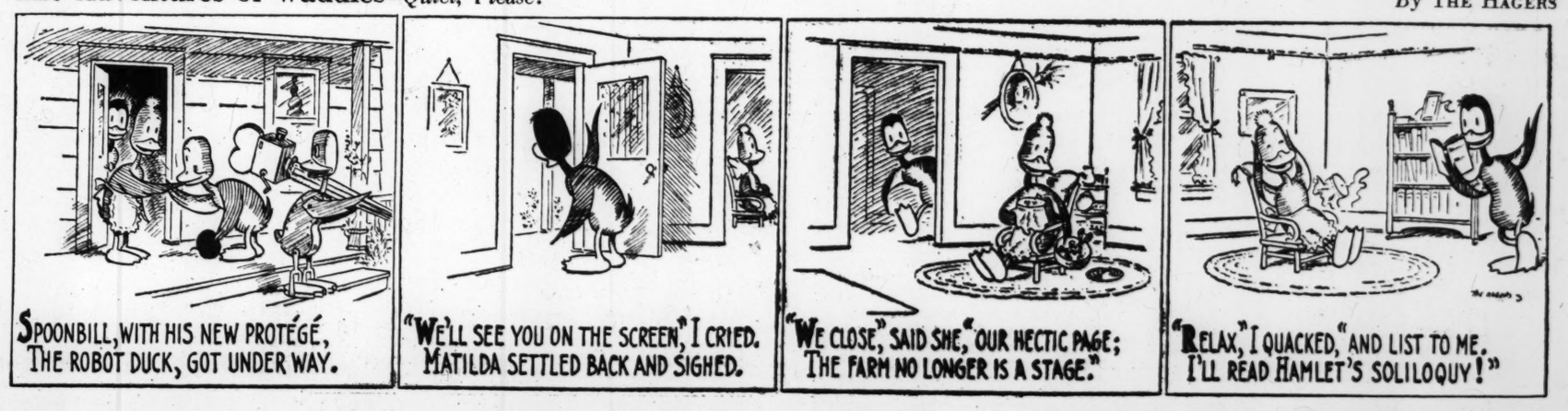
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Uncle George, You Hit the Nail Right on the Head"*

By Rodgers

"Well, how are you making out?" Uncle George asked the Boss this morning—
"Not so good!" the Boss told him. "I haven't made a single sale so far!"
"Hm-m," said his uncle, "There seem to be plenty of cars passing by!"
SWISH!
"That's just it!" I wagged!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quiet, Please!*

By The Hagers


SPOONBILL, WITH HIS NEW PROTÉGÉ, THE ROBOT DUCK, GOT UNDER WAY.
"WE'LL SEE YOU ON THE SCREEN," I CRIED. MATILDA SETTLED BACK AND SIGHED.
"WE CLOSE," SAID SHE, "OUR HECTIC PAGE; THE FARM NO LONGER IS A STAGE."
"RELAX," I QUACKED, "AND LIST TO ME. I'LL READ HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dividends of Patience

A warning to Japan has just been voiced by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Britain is speeding defense measures at Hong Kong. Negotiations are proceeding in Washington for increased shipments of American arms to the Netherlands Indies. The United States has sent a strong protest on the bombing of an American gunboat at Chungking. These developments underscore, point by point, a situation in which, to use Mr. Eden's words, Japan's rulers should "reflect while there is still time whither their present policy is leading them."

The flexible nature of the licensing system adopted by the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands Indies, to control trade between them and Japan, can hardly mislead Tokyo now into expecting any continuation of appeasement.

Freezing of Japanese assets does not so completely shut the door on Japanese trade as to provide Japan's extremists with an excuse for rash ventures. But it does place a firm hand on the knob. That the door will be closed tight if necessary is now a foregone conclusion, and one which inspires approval among the peoples of countries co-operating to check aggression. Mr. Eden's reply to a question in the House of Commons regarding oil shipments indicates that only a retreat by Japan can now cause any relaxation of Anglo-American pressures.

Many people in the United States and Britain, and doubtless in the Netherlands Indies, would have approved earlier and sterner measures. But it is to be remembered that while Japan has been permitted to move southward in recent months, it is very doubtful that she has been permitted to strengthen her position fundamentally. Rather the reverse. The prolonged struggle in China has further strained Japan's economy. Her now extended lines are backed by a weakened home front.

Meanwhile, Anglo-American co-operation has developed to a point of real effectiveness, Singapore has been reinforced, the Dutch Islands themselves have been prepared to withstand attack. Add the involvement of the arch-inspirer of aggressors with the Russian armies, and the time in which the United States and Britain waited unavailingly for Japan to see reason does not seem wasted.

He Made Thousands Laugh

We always knew the minute the ads announced, "Next Week: Eddie Leonard," that no matter what else was on the bill, we would enjoy ourselves. And that was in a day when vaudeville was waning, and the public was obviously tiring of jugglers and acrobats and "hoofers" and monologuists, for the motion picture was making its first successful bid for popularity. But Eddie Leonard and a few others like him could not furnish a whole circuit with talent. So vaudeville, like the minstrels where Eddie got his start, disappeared from the scene of American entertainment. And now Eddie's gone, too.

Eddie Leonard was practically the last of the old-time black-face minstrels. He sprang into instant popularity back in the 90's when with Primrose & West's minstrels he introduced "Just Because She Made Them Goo-Goo Eyes." The expression remained a part of the language for a generation. Present-day audiences did not know Eddie, but Bing Crosby, in a typically kind gesture, introduced him in a motion picture which brought back for a brief moment a number of former headliners. We shall never hear "Ida, Sweet as Apple Cider," see a minstrel man in high hat and gay silk trousers, or find someone sprinkling sand for a soft-shoe dance without thinking of Eddie Leonard, who gave a generation clean fun and sweet songs.

"We Face Inflation"

High prices are an enemy that will not wait, any more than bombing planes and panzer divisions. If Americans have not heard enough about the dangers and evils of wartime inflation to be prepared for action against it, the United States is in for rough economic weather during the next year or two, or longer.

President Roosevelt does not overstate the urgency when he says in his special message to Congress, "We face inflation, unless we act decisively and without delay. . . . Legislative action can no longer prudently be postponed." The figures he cites show that price indexes already have made sinister upward turns such as presaged price inflation in the last war. Voluntary methods have exhausted their efficacy. Price control must have authority behind it from now on.

The restraint must extend to all classes of prices, including wages, rents, farm prices, and industrial profits, if it is to be effective. Labor should take as the advice of a friend the declarations that "there cannot be price stability if labor costs rise abnormally," that "labor has far more to gain from price stability than from abnormal wage increases," and that "wages in the defense industries should not substantially exceed the prevailing wage rates in comparable non-defense industries."

Congress undoubtedly will dig deeply into whatever measure is offered by the Office of Price Administration in implementation of the President's plea. But the time calls critically for a workable act. It should, too, be a sufficiently broad statute to convince Americans in all walks that it is essentially fair. Any pressure groups who may try to delay its passage or devitalize it will be acting inimically to the public welfare and ultimately to the detriment even of their own interest.

A steel tycoon who declared he'd go back to digging potatoes before he'd sign with the union has recanted; so now it will be all right for the old-timer who vowed to let his beard grow till Bryan was elected to shave.

The latest substitute for silk hose is sprayed-on sun tan lotion. Can the Japanese construe this as a deliberately unfriendly act?

Peace in Industry

Establishment of harmonious relations between labor and industry is not one of those things about which you can say, "There, that's done," and go off and leave it. Like family relationships or understanding between nations, these have to be continuously cultivated.

Moreover, so broad is the field of American industry that when working agreements have been reached in one place, they may have expired somewhere else or new stresses may have developed. Thus, although less has been heard of defense strikes in the United States of late, the problem is far from solved; in fact, it calls for continual solution.

War Department records indicate that 93 strikes caused 1,193,500 man-days' loss of work on its orders during the first three months of this year, and that during the second three months—after the National Defense Mediation Board began work—the strike wave continued to advance slightly to 94 work stoppages and 1,264,650 man-days lost. This does not mean NDMB was formed in vain, for it has facilitated settlements of great value.

The construction trades unions of the American Federation of Labor, representing 800,000 workers, made a praiseworthy agreement last week with the defense agencies of the Government through the OPM. It provided for three-shift employment without the former double time on Saturdays and Sundays. It recommended that the Government cease using WPA workers on the same jobs with regular craftsmen. Most significantly it pledged that there should be no stoppages of defense work but that all disputes should be settled by conciliation or arbitration.

Yet within only three days after the signing of this compact there were construction walkouts on defense projects in St. Louis, Missouri, and Key West, Florida. A. F. of L. officials immediately branded these as due to "local leadership" and said they "should not have taken place."

The making of broad agreements puts a responsibility on national union officials and local leadership to see that they are kept. The trend toward making master contracts between whole industries and their workers emphasizes this.

A concurrent American tendency appears in a summary which shows that more strikes in 1940 were settled through some sort of Government boards or conciliation service than by direct negotiation between employers and labor organizations. This use of mediation is certainly an improvement over fighting out disputes on the picket line or at closed gates. But if the disposition grows into dependence on arbitration, and perhaps compulsory arbitration, the Government will be determining the wages and working conditions of most labor.

If labor and management wish to avoid this—and they surely do prefer in general to establish their own agreements—they must take care to preserve and foster the attitudes of co-operation, reasonableness, and good faith, which make agreements workable.

Thinking Toward Peace: The Peoples' Choice After the War

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from an article by Vera Micheles Dean in the June Survey Graphic.

The events around us are not some kind of tidal wave or typhoon. They are made by men, and are therefore susceptible of being remedied by men. . . .

What is the choice today that confronts the world? . . . The choice today is between Hitler's totalitarian "new order" and some kind of a "newer order" that Britain, with the aid of the British Dominions and the United States, China, and the conquered peoples of Europe, might be able to offer as a concrete alternative to Hitler's plans. That choice exists only as long as Britain continues to resist. Should Britain be defeated, Europe, and perhaps the rest of the world, would have no choice but to accept Hitler's blueprint of the post-war order. . . .

Human Welfare Prime Consideration

Out of the welter of discussions about a post-war order, the point that emerges most sharply is that human welfare, hitherto the forgotten quantity in international relations, begins to overshadow all other considerations. The call for a new social order, which would assure a minimum of security to every man, woman, and child, is being sounded on all sides—by Hitler, by Roosevelt, by Churchill, by Bevin, by the churches, by the communists. . . .

The peacemakers will be faced with a double task: the task of reconstructing democracy within nations, so that it can meet the strains and stresses of a mass production era; and the task of making this reconstructed democracy work in relations between nations. The two tasks are closely interwoven. Neither can be undertaken or accomplished alone. That is why the people who, in this country, would shun international responsibilities on the plea that they must first take care of the share-croppers and the Dust Bowl are really shirking the issue. . . .

Choice Between "Controls"

The choice is not between totalitarian controls and return to "free enterprise." The choice is between totalitarian controls, arbitrarily imposed from above and maintained by force, and controls voluntarily accepted by the people of each country for the benefit of society as a whole.

Recognition of this choice leads to growing emphasis, in Britain and the United States, on the necessity of developing, both within nations and among nations, not only a Bill of Rights, but also a Bill of Duties or Responsibilities. . . . Should this concept become embedded in the philosophy of life of the Western peoples, it might permit gradual transition from what the British sociologist Tawney has described as the "acquisitive society" to what might be termed the "contributive society," in which men and nations would think not only about what they can get, but about what they can contribute to collective living.

Within what kind of political framework could the new social order function? It is generally recognized, both by German and Anglo-American planners, that small national units operating on a basis of fierce nationalism are not compatible with the internationalization of trade and communications that has followed in the wake of industrialization. The political task of future peacemakers will be that of combining self-determination, which fully harmonizes with democratic theories of self-government, with some form of effective integration of the self-determined units. . . .

Nazi plans for re-division of the world into continental units, each ruled by a "master race," are directly in conflict with those hitherto formulated in Britain and the United States. British and American planners differ widely regarding the scope of the supra-national units of the future—whether these should be regional, continental, or world-wide, and whether they should be constituted on the model of the American Federation or the British Commonwealth of Nations. They agree, however, that national units should be re-grouped not on the basis of domination by this or that race, but on a basis of equality and voluntary collaboration—although some of their plans, notably Federal Union, indicate the possibility of Anglo-American supremacy, if only for the purpose of eventually achieving equality. . . .

Divisions of Opinion

Anglo-American opposition to purely continental arrangements is shared by Europe's seafaring countries, notably Holland and Norway; while by contrast a section of opinion in France, which has oscillated between dreams of continental and overseas empire, favors abandonment of connections with overseas countries, and collaboration with Germany in the development of a continental "new order." . . .

The choice is between Hitler's "new order," and a supra-national organization based on the voluntary collaboration of free peoples, who would be concerned not merely with their own rights and privileges, as in the past, but with the interests and welfare of international society as a whole, to be achieved by peaceful means.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

Warning Signs

Quilt Blocks for Britain

"Why not a quilt top?" Peggy suggested.

"A quilt top?" our member who only recently came to this country from England inquired vaguely. "Oh, you mean one of those things all sewed of little pieces. But who would know how?"

We had to laugh. "All of us brought up in the tradition of Ladies' Aid Societies would know," Peggy said. "Do you mean to say that in England well-brought-up little girls are not taught to sew quilt blocks?"

We had formed a club for Bundles for Britain. We met once a week, and each member brought a quarter to each meeting. But we needed something to do, now that we had mended and sent away every garment we could collect; some hand work that would hold our afternoons together, and we had read of the blankets and comforts needed in the long cold nights in air-raid shelters. So Peggy suggested a quilt. "But tied, of course, not quilted. And made of large blocks, so it will work up quickly. We will use the scraps of cotton flannel left from the garments we have sent—"

* * *

This was Greek to our English friend. "I never saw it done," she admitted. And we wondered what one could know of the America that has been, who does not know the art of piecing quilt blocks. Will our quilt, and the hundreds like it that are being pieced, speak to English women in the shelters, calling them to kinship with the long line of women who found diversion from the hardships of pioneering by piecing together the bright and valiant blocks that covered even the rudest beds on far-flung frontiers? Will they tell, these quilts, of painstaking handwork done partly for economy's sake, to use every precious scrap of cloth, and partly for beauty's sake; as women who carried their full share of the load of breaking new lands yet took time to plant roses in the dooryards of their cabin homes?

Will they speak of the nights by candle light or lamp light, while the husband was away on the long trip to market, or more perilous journeyings, and the wife, miles from neighbors, sat sewing and listening for the sound of wheels in the darkness? Or of earlier nights when there were shadows in the forests and the needle, which was treasured because it was hard to come by, this long way from town, flashed steadily in and out of the rough cloth; firmly and steadily because of the faith and steadiness that guided it?

Will they speak of the recollections stored up in a quilt made for a dowry chest by a bride whose wedding journey took her so far from the old home that twenty years passed before she saw the faces of her brothers and sisters again? Her children grew up, reading from the colored scraps stories of years gone by and a legendary, lilac-scented home a continent's breadth away. "This was a piece of a dress your Aunt Effie wore when she was just a little girl. I remember her in it so well—" And a tiny girl in pink calico, her curls bobbing sedately under her bonnet, trips again to church on a sunshiny morning. "It is so pretty," the children say, wistfully, wishing that they might play with the small Aunt Effie whom they have never seen.

They could tell of neighbors' meetings, and of a social life evolved from quilt making that has found its way into our songs: "And 'twas from Aunt Dinah's quilting party, I was seeing Nellie home." Or of county fairs, where the wedding ring and the flower garden and the star quilts are proudly displayed. Or of mountain women who beat the depression by reviving the old, but never quite forgotten art, and sold the beautiful coverings to tourists who passed their way.

* * *

It may seem a light thing, but there is stuff back of it, for rightly understood this strange American art may tell one race of women who will not bow in defeat of their sisters across the sea who tossed this impertinent defiance in the face of hardship and poverty and loneliness. It may tell of doubts outfaced, of battles won and rivers crossed. Our quilt may do all this, or it may only keep some weary person, who may wonder a moment at its oddness, warm for a night in an underground shelter. All the same—

"I think we will piece a quilt," Peggy said. "And you," she added to our English friend, "can help me cut blocks." MARY ZIRKLE

Mirror of World Opinion

A Counterfeit

Everything genuine has its counterfeit. . . . Look at the "new order" now proposed for Europe and ultimately, as its sponsors have hoped, for the whole world. Of course, it is not new. An "order" whose authority is based on coercion and not on righteousness, an "order" with only material and without spiritual power cannot possibly be an "original." But of what is it a copy? What does it counterfeit? Is there anywhere in the world a true New Order of which this lately conceived one is an imitation?

Yes. You will find it announced under the date of 1776 on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States; you will find it printed and circulated on the back of our commonest piece of paper money, the one-dollar bill. Read it: "Novus Ordo Seclorum"—a New Order of the Ages! Not a "new order" of predatory power, not a "new order" of party or nationality imposed on a bewildered generation of conquered peoples, but a New Order of the Ages, born of the Ages, long germinating through the Ages, nurtured by the great spirits still held in honor by the Ages and destined to greater fulfillment in Ages yet to come. This New Order of the Ages came to its first full political expression in our own land and in our own Age. Founded in equity, fostering the divinely bestowed dignity and freedom of human personality, declaring "a man's a man for a' that"—for all his color, race and creed and all that—this Order that is American and yet speaks for the rights of every human being behind every boundary on this globe—this Order that is ours to hold in trust for the world, this is the Order that is being counterfeited. And what a caricature, what a distortion, what a whited sepulcher the imitation is!

Everything genuine has its counterfeit. The great defense against the spurious thing in any field is to know more about the genuine thing.—W. J. CAMERON, in a radio address on "Counterfeits."

The Wide Horizon

Birmingham's Unique Position

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The second largest statue in the United States stands atop Red Mountain overlooking this Southern city. It tells the world that Birmingham has what the democracies need for their defense—coal and coke and iron ore in abundance, a profusion of bauxite and of other vital minerals. Everything needed for the production of steel is immediately at hand, a rare provision indeed.

The statue is called Vulcan. Made of iron, its tremendous bulk was forged in 1904 on order of Birmingham's Chamber of Commerce. Vulcan was taken to the St. Louis Exposition as a proof that the South had magnificent industrial prospects. Today, with sudden demands upon industrial output quickening every center of production, Vulcan observes a measurable realization of those prospects, together with an indication of what they may mean for the world.

For Birmingham faces a long-range opportunity. Its situation is right, not just for the enjoyment of a wartime boom, but for assuming an industrial leadership of the South that will be permanently liberating because founded on certain values basic in Southern thought. These values, enfolded in a peculiarly Southern regard for people as individuals, need only the freedom from tradition which Birmingham enjoys to exert the full force of their strength.

* * *

Other Southern cities, with Confederate memorials on every corner, face the future confidently, but always the silvered cloud of memory hangs over them. It is not so of Birmingham. A pamphlet-guide to the city makes not one single mention of any alliance with the brave days of the War Between the States. What Birmingham does, therefore, is all for the future.

Of course this is partly because in 1861 there was no Birmingham. Ten years later, at the junction of two Northern Alabama railroads, a group of enterprising men formed a land company, purchased four thousand acres, and laid out wide streets for the city they foresaw. By 1900 a handful of people, unscarred by the Reconstruction which brought carpetbaggery rather than progress to most of the South, had located there. By 1940 their number had increased to 382,792. The third largest Southern city, it is now the shopping center for a million people.

Twenty railroad lines converge here. The Warrior River provides Birmingham with a water route to the Gulf. Its resources in man-power are measureless. Unionism knows this, and how the South will finally react to the steady coming of labor organizers remains to be written. Because Birmingham is less class-conscious than other Southern cities, and while it must feel the backing of Southern convictions concerning class, quite possibly it may see a solution of labor problems significant and satisfying.

* * *

For more than fifty years the South has maintained what it regards as two compatible ideals: (1) Unyielding social standards, represented by strict race distinctions; (2) the conviction that the Negro's answer to his problems lies mainly within his own mental growth, a necessity toward which the South has appreciably contributed. It would be idle to claim that these ideals have been maintained with acceptable consistency, but it is not untrue to stress the dominance of both of them.

James Truslow Adams has said: "What those of us who are born into this confused age of machines, advertising, new wants, and universal suffrage have to do is to try to bring some order out of the chaos of moral values, and in an irretrievably altered world to reassert the philosophy of the Old South, to bring the new democracies to see that the values of the good life are other than material."

On the verge of great prosperity, newish Birmingham has the opportunity to indicate that the whole world, by utilizing resources in keeping with "the values of the good life," can demonstrate democracy.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Shoulder to Shoulder"

The day is coming when the foundations of the earth will be lifted out of their places; and there are two nations that ought to be found shoulder to shoulder, and hand in hand, for the sake of Christianity and universal liberty, and these nations are Great Britain and America.—HENRY WARD BEECHER in a speech at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863.

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